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Albany R.
L. St. Joseph
Lac Seul
Lac Seul R.
Savan L.
Cockinaw L.
Tickmen R.
Hitchicot L.
Outakoe L.
Brunswick Ho.
Moose Fort
Moose R.
South Branch
Abbitibbe R.
Mususkama L.
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Stanycon L.
Lac Seul
L. St. Ann
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Warotomba L.
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Abbitibbee
Abbitibbee Ho.
Matapushagamah L.
Michipicoten
Montreal I.
Timiskamaings
Timmiskamaing Ho.
Dumoyne R.
Nipissing Lake
R. Ottawas
St. Joseph
Francis Pt.
I. Chaudie
Green B.
Penetenguishene
Coldwater
Shallow Lake
Pine Br.
Simcoe or Clie L.
Gwillimbury
York
Huron Tract
Pt. Gratiot
Pt. Edward
Lewistown
St. Clair L.
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Niagara
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East Main
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Matthias R.
Caspe B.
Miramichi
Bay des Chaleurs
Restigouche R.
Metis R.
Cascapedia R.
Bonaventure I.
Gaspe B.
Gaspe Pt.
Anticosti I.
Mingan I.
Seven Islands
Bersimis R.
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Johnston R.
Ridout R.
Penetenguishene
Coldens Ho.
Gwillimbury
Falls
Norfolk Co.
Erie
Miramichi
Richibucto R.
Shediac
Fredericks
Medoctic
Bellisle
St.
Hewitt, sculp.

COUNSEL FOR EMIGRANTS,

AND

INTERESTING INFORMATION

FROM NUMEROUS SOURCES;

WITH

ORIGINAL LETTERS

FROM

Canada

AND

THE UNITED STATES.

"In the multitude of Councillors there is safety."

SOLOMON.

ABERDEEN:
JOHN MATHISON, BROAD STREET.

1834.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

ABERDEEN:
Printed by D. CHALMERS & Co.
Adelphi Court.

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INTRODUCTORY.

THE question of the propriety of emigration to some distant settlement, in any individual instance, will probably be resolved on, like many other weighty matters, before any advice is asked on the subject; for every one knows his own affairs best. None think of taking such an adventurous step without believing themselves come to years of discretion, and consequently more capable than any other person of deciding in their own cases on this important and *transporting* plan for the future. When friends are consulted, some advise it as a most prudent scheme, and others dissuade from it as the worst possible; these on both sides sometimes knowing little about the propriety or impropriety of the consulter's resolution, which may depend on divers cogent reasons wisely reserved for his own particular consideration, that he may have some advantage over his privy council in coming to a right judgment.

As I would leave every one to manage their own concerns, in so far, I shall offer no advice on the question of *to go*, or *not to go*, but when any intending emigrant has finally made up his mind, and "no mistake," then I am sure he will listen to reason if it is all in his own way of thinking. If he will in this state apply to the present little work for information, it will most likely be able to answer at least one anxious inquiry, on which he may still very probably be open to conviction—*whitherto shall I emigrate?*

I shall suppose, therefore, that my readers have passed the great preliminary resolution of removing for life from the land which has hitherto been their home, to another beyond the confines of the old world. Their easy chairs must be left behind, as they will be well aware, and also many domestic comforts, particularly if they have any thoughts of *the Bush;* but man must yield to circumstances, and it has been a custom of ancient date to be obliged to seek one's fortune elsewhere, and to take the road where Hope stands bolt-upright as a finger post, pointing to some country in the distance—a perspective in *the mind's eye,* where all that is desirable may be found, if the search is diligently made.

But flights of imagination are migratory excursions which we ought to indulge in as little as possible, and we shall now, in sober seriousness, sit down to the consultation, with a determination that after having discovered and satisfactorily determined on the best place for removing our tents to, that then we shall call witnesses, examine documents, and ask advice from every one whom we may think capable of giving it, and of proving that we are right.

The countries usually chosen with this view are Canada, the United States, Australia, or New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, Nova Scotia, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Colony at Swan River.

It was perhaps hardly necessary to mention the two last, as they are rather out of date, though they have had their day. The Swan River territory was highly praised some years ago; a most flattering *Botanical* report was made to Government of its capability for raising, if not corn and live stock, yet very fine trees and shrubs and many curious and beautiful flowers, with numerous flocks of splendid Parroquets, and a few strange animals called Kangaroos. Some hundreds of emigrants accordingly settled their affairs in this country, *for good,* and after some squabbling at home about who should secure the greatest quantity of the best land, in the distribution of which much partiality was shewn, and rather disproportionate grants made, (the Colonial Office, exemplifying the old adage of *light come, light go,)*—the expedition set sail for the land of promise, and of still greater expectation. Ship after ship was announced for Swan River, and fortunate were they deemed who had waited till then.

The bubble of Poyais had burst, and its last sparkles had been blown away through the thick tangled woods and marshes of that fatal climate, where its wretched dupes had found nought but misery, suffering, or death. The Swan emigrants have not been so completely deceived, but this is not saying much in their favour. They carried with them a Governor, civil and military establishment, and every thing was done to ensure success, with the exception of procuring a true knowledge of the country to which they were going. Besides the long and expensive voyage, occupying generally nearly five months, it was found that the river could not be even entered by shipping, and scarcely by loaded boats, from the rocky shallows at its mouth; and shipping were obliged to anchor in an open roadstead off Garden Island, some leagues distant from the Swan. This seems a *bar* to any permanent importance being attached to the Colony; for without an easy access to the sea it obviously can never rise to any eminence as a commercial place, nor can its inhabitants thrive. The soil is sandy and poor within many miles of the coast, but after ascending the river a considerable way, the country improves greatly, and is blest with an excellent and salubrious climate—the last no slight advantage to be taken into account. By persevering industry a *capital* has been built, and farms are beginning to rise under its protection, yet most of the settlers have been nearly ruined, and all have too much reason to be disappointed. The natives have proved very troublesome and dangerous neighbours: in almost every number of "*the Perth Gazette*," there is an article headed "*The natives again*," and details are given of their attacks and depredations. The white ants are found extremely destructive—every kind of European commodity is enormously dear, and the Colonists have little money to purchase;—good servants or workmen are nearly impossible to be procured, few in that capacity being able to go so far, so there is little choice;—all articles of even common necessity, except what the settler can raise or manufacture for himself, are high; and, in short, the Colony seems now only to be kept up by those who have committed themselves to it so far that they cannot well separate their interests from it.

There is now little heard of the Colony for emigrants at the Cape of Good Hope, though begun also under the ex-

press sanction of Government, and with their assistance, in the *back settlements* there. It has proved even a greater failure than the Swan Utopia. The climate has been found too hot for European constitutions to thrive in; the Colonists are exposed to hostile attacks from the natives; wild beasts and noxious reptiles; at a distance from Cape Town, and their harvests have frequently failed from various causes. Of late, so few communications relative to this secluded establishment have been made public, that the general interest in its welfare has almost died away.

Our Colonies of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, are generally viewed as better adapted for fishing settlements than for agricultural purposes. They are admirably situated and formed for the first of these, and fish swarm in their numerous bays, and in their rivers. They are becoming also much more cultivated than they were, and many emigrants have found comfortable homes in their interiors. Their climates may be said to be very conducive to health, although their winters are long, and in the season when the great islands and bergs of ice come floating past from the northern seas, the humidity and general fogginess of the atmosphere is very unpleasant. *

Southern Australia, or New South Wales, is now a great and thriving colony, but its much greater distance than any of our other settlements is against its being chosen by an intending emigrant who has no particular reasons, such as rejoining friends, for directing his course to so remote a place. Its climate, like that of Swan River, is in general delightful and healthy, but subject at times to droughts and heavy rains, rendering the harvests uncertain, and the rivers swollen to a destructive degree. Winter, such as we see it, is unknown there. The country being in the directly opposite part of the globe to Great Britain, its seasons, its summer and winter, are consequently reversed, or at opposite times to ours.

There are so many of the very worst characters sent to

* "These countries are not so warm or genial as Upper Canada; they are what Scotland is to England, more rugged and mountainous, and more unpromising in their outlines, but they are not less healthful and pleasant, and they are the nearest colonial possessions of Great Britain." —*Chalmers' Information for the People, No.* 4.

New South Wales by Government, as a penal colony, that the *Society*, of course, little deserves to be gone so far to enjoy, and the servants are nearly all convicted felons, not much to be depended on, crimes being very frequent although followed by summary justice.* Many emigrants have, however, thriven there, and even convicts have become rich, prosperous, and respected. Their possessions or farms are commonly extensive, and sheep seem to be their chief or most profitable object. Great quantities of their fine wools are now imported into Britain. They are much annoyed in these occupations, both by wild animals destroying their flocks, and by losses from straying and stealing. A gentleman writes from thence that his farm overseer was a highwayman, and his housekeeper a thief, but that he has perfect confidence in them, partly from the absence of temptation, and partly because there is not a gin shop, or a pawnbroker's, within 100 miles of them! Indeed, it is the general custom there, however strange it may appear to us, to trust more to the *honor* of your servants than to locks and keys. They would otherwise be *affronted*, being particularly sensitive of allusions to old stories, and the last mode of security is found to be the least safe from some of these accomplished locksmiths.

Country gentlemen are generally obliged to get themselves made Justices of the Peace, that they may take the law into their own hands with their dependants, like our old Scottish Chieftains who exercised the power of "pot and gallows," when their poor vassals were either drowned or hanged now and then to please the laird; but the Australian lairds may not carry the law so far.

We are accustomed in our own country, to consider large possessions in land as valuable in proportion (generally speaking) to their extent, and to fancy that, if we had an estate in such a place as New South Wales, containing a great number of acres, we must be rich according to its size. It may be useful to give some who entertain such notions, new ideas on this point, more conformable to reality; and

* "A pestilential and impure moral atmosphere hangs over these colonies, which will require a very long time to dispel; and although this can be certainly best effected by a wholesome infusion of character from home, it must prove a heavy sacrifice to those individuals who undertake the task."—*Ferguson's Notes on Canada, p.* 309.

although the possession of a certain quantity of land no doubt may enable its owner to support his family from its produce, if he bestir himself, yet the following letter will illustrate what in many situations will be discovered too late by the possessors of great estates in a country where internal improvements, such as roads, &c. have not yet rendered the lands of the value which they are at home.

The letter referred to was written by a gentleman at Sydney, New South Wales, in 1829; and it will enable us to appreciate the worth of an Australian unimproved estate:—

"The facts on which my opinions were formed have turned out to be true; but my conclusions were miserably erroneous. For example, I was told that an estate of 10,000 acres might be obtained for a mere trifle. This was true. I have got 20,000 acres, and they did not cost me more than 2s. per acre. But I imagined that a domain of that extent would be very valuable. In this I was wholly mistaken. As my estate cost me next to nothing, so it was worth next to nothing. For reasons which I shall mention presently, I tried to sell it; but I could not find a purchaser, without submitting to lose a great part of what I had expended in improvements. Yet there are persons continually reaching the colony on purpose to invest money in the purchase of land; but when I have made overtures to them, they have grumbled at my price, saying, that they could obtain a grant from the crown for less than sixpence per acre; and when I have talked of my "improvements," they have answered, that they preferred improving themselves to buying my improvements. In short, my domain has no market value. It is a noble property to look at; and "20,000 acres in a ring fence" sounds very well in England; but here such a property possesses no exchangeable value. The reason is plain; there are millions upon millions of acres, as fertile as mine, to be had for nothing; and, what is more, there are not people to take them. Of my 20,000 acres I reckon about 5,000 to be woodland, though, indeed, there are trees scattered over the whole property, as in an English park. For my amusement, I had a rough estimate made of the money that I could obtain for all this timber, were it growing in any part of England. The valuation amounts to above £150,000. Now, for my pecuniary advantage, the best thing that could happen

to me would be the annihilation of all this natural produce, provided, I mean, that it could be destroyed without cost. The cost of destroying it, out of hand, would be at least £15,000. Thus, in point of fact, my timber injures my estate to that amount, instead of being worth ten times that sum. It seems droll, does it not, that an English hundred-and-fifty-thousand-pounds worth of any thing should, any where, be a dead loss of fifteen thousand pounds? It is true, however, as you may fully convince yourself by reading, in any of the accounts of these settlements, a chapter upon "Grubbing." Fortunately some other things that I possess, and which, if I had them in England, would make me a peer, are not, like the timber, a positive injury. These are mines of coal and iron, in which my estate is supposed to abound. Being under the surface they can do no harm; and I shall take good care that they are not disturbed. For if any one, out of enmity to me, should bring an army of miners from Staffordshire, and raise to the surface a large quantity of my coal and iron ore, the cost of throwing it down the shafts again would quite ruin me, if, indeed, I could at any cost find labourers for the purpose. As for disposing of it in any other way, that would be impossible, for want of roads. Besides, neither the crown nor individuals would let me injure their land by casting my rubbish on it. As regards the coal though, I am mistaken; I might consume it by fire without much trouble. But what could I do with the iron ore, when, even though there should be means to convey it into Sydney, nobody would give me one Birmingham frying-pan for the whole of it. An estate of 20,000 acres, containing rich mines of coal and iron, and covered with magnificent timber, is, no doubt, a very good thing in some countries; but here you will lose money by such a possession, that is, if you have any money to lose, and unless you take particular care of it."

Van Dieman's Land is a very large island in the immediate vicinity of New South Wales, although it appears small on the map when compared with its great neighbour, which is in extent more of the character of a continent than an island. The climate is fine, even superior to that of our possessions in Australia, and the soil is also better. Several of the objections, however, which apply to these others in a

general view, must also be held as rendering Van Dieman's Land less adviseable for an emigrant to select than a country nearer home, for he would not only be much longer in reaching it himself, and at a greater loss of time and money, but all his future communications with the mother country—with the land of his connections and friends, must be made at the same expence of time and pecuniary outlay.

The great stream of emigration is at present divided between the United States and British Canada; both most extensive countries, presenting varied and eligible situations for settlements. For those emigrants who intend to become farmers, cultivating their own lands, the neighbourhood of the great lakes would now appear to be the best localities in the United States. The territory of Michigan, (pronounced *Mikigan)* lying at the head of lake Erie, seems to be the most promising. It is highly spoken of by Mr. Ferguson of Woodhill, who has published a small volume which ought to be in the hands of every one who intends to settle in the States or in Canada. He has not, however, chosen Michigan as the scene of his own *location.* *

It is a question of great importance to consider the relative advantages of settling in the States, or in British Canada. As far as we can discover, the first has the superiority in what is connected with land, the other in having the society more agreeable and in a great measure more like what we have been accustomed to. Every foreign country has its peculiar customs and manners, and we must not expect to find them exactly suited to those we have been brought up amidst, and have been familiarized with at home. Emigrants must make up their minds to conform themselves to many things different from what they have formerly known. If the *balance* between the good and the bad is in their favour,

* Intelligence has been received of the success so far of the expedition of Mr. Fergusson of Woodhill, with a number of emigrants, to Upper Canada. Mr. Fergusson has made a purchase of 7,000 acres, being the north-west half of the township of Nichol, situated about ten miles from the city of Guelph, and forty-five from Lake Ontario. It is intersected in one part by the Grand River, one of the finest in Canada; and in another by the water of Irvine, on which there are abundant falls for machinery. The situation is healthy, and the trees of those kinds which denote soil of the highest fertility. The party are in the highest state of health, activity, and spirits, and have already been joined by some of their countrymen, who went out before, and unconnected with them.

they ought to be contented, and to do their best to *get on* in their newly adopted country. There is no place on earth to which some objections might not be found, so our only expectation ought to be when we have the world before us, "where to choose," to take up our residence in the one best adapted to supply our necessities, and suit us in other ways. In no country can a man, with little or nothing to begin with beyond his own personal exertions, become suddenly rich—possessed of an estate without toil, trouble, and privations; so a relation of these, in like cases, need not deter us from pushing our fortunes in Canada.

To those who have been here used to be servants, the American equality between masters and servants will no doubt be vastly agreeable; while those who have been accustomed to deference, and to command servants in this country, will feel the American mode of treating their "*helps*" not so pleasant, nor the style in which these *assistants* (*servants* they will not suffer their employers to call them) behave to their masters. Even children are encouraged in America to consider themselves very soon independent of parental control; and the religious morals of the people in general are far from what we would wish to expose our young families to imitate.

The Americans are a people proud of their country, being commonly, at the same time, ignorant of the manners and customs of those others whom they delight to calumniate. An Englishman or Scotchman settling amongst them must learn to gulp down in silence, or at least with little observation or dispute, many severe reflections on his country and its institutions, if he wishes to avoid engaging in continual quarrels. This alone often makes a residence in the States exceedingly unpleasant, for whether or not we may feel our patriotism very strong while in our native land, we are sure to have it greatly increased in a foreign country, and to burn with indignation at hearing our own decried or abused in the least degree. An American thinks no country so good as his own; none so wise, so brave, or so powerful; and he is not content with believing all this himself, without endeavouring to make others acknowledge it also.*

* "The natives (of America) have an idea that they are superior to the old country people, and, so far a I have seen, I cannot say that I

Upon the whole, the British emigrants now prefer Canada, and with the most substantial reason. It is divided into Upper and Lower Canada, each division being a country of immense extent. There is now no doubt remaining but that that which is called the upper part is by far the most eligible for settlers, and the farther West the better. The climate, soil, and productions, are greatly before those of the lower parts; and it is regarding Upper Canada that this Work is principally intended to give information. It is presumed that its pages will be found to leave few, if any, essential questions unanswered, as those which will naturally occur to an intending emigrant, and proper to be known before setting out.

So rapidly is Canada progressing in its internal improvements, from the immense numbers annually taking up their residence there, stimulating the formation of roads, canals, and modes of conveyance, transforming little villages in the wilderness into great and populous towns, busy as the hives of the wild bees so common in the forest, and clearing *the Bush* away to give place to fields of wheat, Indian corn, and potatoes—that the emigrant might be much misled in trusting to accounts given a few years back. The price of land is rapidly rising, the value of labour and expense of living yearly altering; so it is to the most recent accounts that we ought to look, for information in many particulars, on which the emigrant can rely as to the present state of things. Others which continue more stationary as the characteristics of the country, may be studied in the descriptions of an older date.

A very great number of recent works relating to Canada may be perused with advantage. A list of some of the most popular and useful will be found in the Appendix. Many of these, however, are too expensive for thousands who would nevertheless wish to become acquainted with the practical details which they contain; and much requires to be considered *here* before settling on the plan to be pursued, or the direction to be taken, for arriving at a new home in "*the far West.*"

think the boast altogether a mistaken one in some respects. A Scotch clergyman remarked to me 'the Yankies are too clever for us, we cannot get along.' They are remarkably vain and conceited about every thing pertaining to their own country, and consider Washington as the greatest General the world ever saw, and that Alexander, Cæsar, or Bonaparte, were nothing to him."—*Letter from a Scottish gentleman in America.*

In the extracts and documents which follow, much will be found that must prove useful and necessary to the emigrant. He will discover more clearly what preparations he ought to make previous to crossing the Atlantic, and what he may expect to find upon landing on the shores of America. The difficulties on the route to his intended *location* will be lessened by their being foreseen, and he will be better able to know where to direct his steps for the purchase of land, or to the places where he can, most probably, find employment for his labour.

A number of original letters are here first published, and the observations which they contain being of the most recent dates, cannot fail to supply a desideratum of considerable importance to all those whose views are now directed to the discussion of emigration, either on their own accounts, or for those in whom they are interested.

In examining these different communications, we should remember that those people who have never been from home are too apt to form general estimates of the expense of living in other places, by noting the prices of various articles, which may be dearer or cheaper than with them in "the Old Country;" but it sometimes may signify little if a few things be cheaper when others are dearer, as is not unfrequently the case. The lists of prices given in books, relative to Canada, are commonly those in towns, and always high, so that an emigrant who does not mean to settle in a town, but to raise his own necessaries, has not much to do with them, as far as requiring to *purchase* them goes. One main object with an agricultural settler should be, as soon as possible, to live on the produce of his farm, which, except in the article of clothes, may soon render the butcher and the baker's shops unnecessary, and *barter* is often the great means of traffic in Canada. He will be surprised, indeed, how soon he will be able to accomplish this independence, and the higher the necessaries of life sell for in the towns and villages, the better for the farmer; while mechanics, on the other hand, have wages proportionate to the cost of living there, and sooner or later most of these turn their views to land.

One great advantage to the working classes will be experienced by them both in Canada and in the States, namely, that labour there is honored; and it is not considered so

great a *favour*, as here, *to be allowed to toil* for others. There, the labourer generally finds that he is conferring a favour instead of receiving one, and besides living well, with good wages, *obliges* the person for whom he works, while civility and assiduity are duly estimated on both sides.

We should not implicitly trust, in every instance, to the accounts of any one writer on emigration, as far as he recommends a particular country or district, or holds out one district as the best and most eligible. These authors have often private and interested reasons for the advice which they give in this respect. If persons settled on a certain spot can induce many others to congregate around them, then the value of their own land must rise, and if they wish to sell it, representations of its advantages may induce purchasers to buy it.* But these observations do not apply to any of the letters now published, which, with very few exceptions, were written to the nearest connections and friends of the parties, and for their benefit.

On reaching America or Canada, ready and even importunate givers of advice are on the outlook for those emigrants who appear to be worth paying attention to, being frequently employed by those who have lands to sell, if they have none of their own in the market. These gentry ought to be cautiously listened to, and it will require a considerable deal of coolness and prudence to make a *fix*, as the Americans say.

Those who can afford to delay this important matter a while, will find it much to their advantage to do so, proceeding deliberately, and examining well, in the first place, into titles offered by private individuals, and comparative localities of all kinds.

Situations in low lying swampy lands ought to be avoided, however cheap the price or good the soil may be; for agues and fevers are as well avoided, if possible, and healthy si-

* "Again I caution you not to be too hasty in purchasing property. You will find yourself amongst a keen, sharp-sighted people, willing and able enough to give you information upon subjects unconnected with their calling; yet ever ready to take advantage of your confidence, by praising up some particular farm of their own, or one that they have a mortgage on, &c. &c. or probably to go and buy a property which they know you to have set your heart upon, and which they can get at a less price than what, they know, you are disposed to give."—*Emigrant's Friend.*

tuations may be at first just as easily discovered. Good and soft water for domestic purposes, and near at hand, should be a primary look out, as well as the qualities of the soil, and the services it may have been previously required to perform; for, renewing by means of manure, is not yet much in use in America. On the convenience which a property may have of communicating with the nearest town or shipping port, depends much of its value: those roads which are only *meant* to be made, the intended proprietors of the neighbourhood should recollect that, before they enjoy them, it is they themselves who will have to make or pay for them, so that this expense must be added to the contemplated price of their purchases of land, and may very soon be called for.

Those emigrants who can afford to purchase farms with houses, and the land partly cleared, will be in very superior situations to those who must be content with wild land in the bush. Many of the early difficulties described, will not affect the first, but one advantage of a settlement on the latter, however, is, that much more of it may be purchased for the same money, and although a greater quantity than can be brought under cultivation for a long time, may be of little use, for a number of years, yet it forms a portion laid past for children, and is always becoming more valuable. In Canada, it should also be considered that ready money can be employed in so many profitable ways that it may, in some cases, be best to buy no more land than is likely to be required, or made useful for farming purposes, within a few years.

A new feature has, within a short period, given to emigration a better character than it before possessed. Formerly, emigrants consisted only of those who were in desperate circumstances, and those who had little to carry with them in the shape of property; but the times are changed in this department, as in most others, by *Peace* and *Reform*. These were once imagined to be sovereign specifics for all ills to which mankind are heirs to, but we are now beginning to doubt the efficacy both of one and the other. Our home politics, though they are all for the best, are driving thousands after thousands abroad, who, in former times, used to drink to "*peace and plenty*," till the one came without the second in its train, and heaven but granted half our prayer, that man might learn how little he could of himself foresee conse-

quences from certain events. Though swords and spears have been beat into ploughshares and reaping hooks, yet we did not advert to the possibility of there being but bad crops to cut down. It is, indeed, almost amusing, if we could smile through our tears, to look back to the days of our vanity, and to mark, though we do so with a sigh, the fallacy of human inferences from expected events—to read the confident predictions of our Oracles of wisdom in former years. Let us turn, for instance, to the pages of a celebrated leading Periodical, dated July, 1812,* and then compare the prophecies with their expected fulfilment, with the change which has come over the spirit of these dreams—the consequences of a transition from a state of vigorous excitement when the British war and merchant flags were almost the only ones upon the sea;—when farmers could afford to pay high rents, yet live nearly like their landlords,—when our merchants—but alas! it is melancholy to remember these times. *Now*, the rich have become poor—the agriculturist has sunk from his high estate, and the rest of the nation cry—let us depend on foreign corn! How have our East and West Indian merchants fallen! Our merchant shipping are no longer the carriers of the world, and the wished for *free trade* is scarcely admitting of their profitable use even by ourselves. Our East Indian possessions are on the point of undergoing a hazardous change of management—our great China trade is

* To save my readers the trouble, I shall quote a few passages:—"The imagination is lost in contemplating the immense increase of our exports which must instantaneously follow the cessation of hostilities between France and this country. In what unheard of—what unimagined abundance must our goods not burst into the markets of the world! It is hard to say whether the land, or the manufactures, or the population of the empire would gain most by this happy change. Every man in trade, or possessed of any income connected with trade—every landed proprietor, and all those depending on land—every manufacturer and his dependants—in short all the industrious and proprietary classes of the community, including a great proportion of the professions trading on skill and not on capital, would be greatly richer than they now are; while, at the same time, every consumer, that is, every person in the country, would find that the same money went a great deal further in the purchase of every article of use. A man who now has £500 a year would have £600, and would live the same way as formerly for £300, instead of £400. He would save by the year £300 instead of £100, to provide for his family, and increase his income at compound interest; or he might indulge himself and family in this proportion. *This is as undeniable an effect of peace, as any consequence deduced by Mathematical demonstration.*" ! ! !

paralized, and whether a *reformed* one will do better remains to be seen—our West Indian Colonies look aghast at the probable result of the emancipation of their slaves, with too great reason for dreading the fate of St. Domingo, whose mass of population have only exchanged their white masters for black ones, well known to be much harder task-masters, and they now no more raise sugar in quantities worth mentioning, so we must turn to encouraging foreign slavery by buying their coffee and sugars; for these luxuries have now come to be considered as necessaries of life. Our planters are, many of them, preparing for the States and Canada, and numbers in this country are on the move for the same destination, to swell the living tide which is flowing into those favoured countries, where industry never fails to meet with its reward.*

* "What has been said of the ease with which a labouring man can earn bread for himself, and his family, will apply generally over the Canadas, and particularly to the Upper Province."—*Capt. Hall.*

The same author, when speaking of Upper Canada, says— s "a country favoured by many sources of wealth—a good climate, a good government, and a fertile soil."—*Travels in N. America, Vol. I.* 237.

COUNSEL FOR EMIGRANTS,

&c.

LEAVING HOME.

From Chambers' Information for the People, No. 5.

MANY persons shrink from the idea of emigrating, because it seems like a confession that they have been baffled at home, and that, where others have been successful, they have failed. From this weak feeling, they continue to linger on, struggling with discouragements, and wishing rather to gain the credit of patient well-doing and resignation to unavoidable troubles, than to encounter what they think the reproach of leaving the country. Such persons (who are often the worthiest of society) should recollect that the same perseverance and steadiness which in this country is only sufficient to keep their families out of distress, will, in a more favourable field of industry, place them in comfort and independence. In this country every man's exertions are met and thwarted by the competition of his neighbours; whereas, in the new lands, the increasing density of population and neighbourhood, as yet only adds to a man's wealth, and to the profits of his industry. It used to be thought (and many still foolishly think so,) that, to *leave the country*, was a man's last resource, and was only adopted by those who *could not do better;* but it is now discovered that America, instead of being only an asylum for the baffled and despairing, is, like an immense harvest field, calling for reapers, who have skill and ability to labour, from all quarters. The abundance of unoccupied land in that country only requires

the hand of man to convert it into the means of human subsistence, and every one who goes creates work for another to follow him.

The competition of one man against another in this country is so great, that young people, bred to laborious occupations, often seriously hurt their constitutions by working beyond their strength, merely to keep their places, or gain employment. There is hardly a man who has wrought as a farm-servant, a mason, a blacksmith, or such crafts as require the exertion of much strength, but can tell of some of his early acquaintances who *wrought themselves done*, in order to keep up with their neighbours, and this, because they were apprehensive of losing their situations. In America, the competition of one man against another is by no means so keen; good wages may be made by moderate exertion at all the ordinary and useful trades; and men who have been accustomed to farm work will find a ready demand for their labour, with fair and even high wages, without the fear of losing employment when their youth and strength is exhausted. It requires a little firmness to determine on leaving one's own country, and that is all. The resolution once taken, the chief difficulty is surmounted. The success and comfort of the numbers who have taken the step already, leave little room for perplexity or uneasiness with regard to others.

The difficulty which farmers have for this considerable time had in finding farms for their sons, and the very large capital which is required to stock a young man beginning life in that way, render it worthy of consideration whether parents would not do better to buy land for them in Canada or the United States, where one hundred pounds would make them proprietors of their farm, and stock them sufficiently with all that is necessary for thriving and becoming wealthy. A number of half-pay officers, who had served with credit in the late war, had the good sense and gallantry to begin establishments of this kind, in the woods at Lake Simcoe, and, by so doing, conferred a service on their country, much greater than if they had fallen in battle. The example of these brave men will doubtless have influence with many of their own rank in society, and may point out to thousands of anxious parents a way in which they may provide for

their children, greatly superior to that of sending them into the army, or even to waste their constitutions in the enervating and destructive climate of India. They would have here healthy and thriving occupations; the labours of the farm, and the amusement of the rifle; the prospect of long life; and of becoming, as they advanced in years, the proprietor of a well-improved estate, and the patriarch of a respected family. In going into the army, or to India, it is needless to say that all these prospects are much more uncertain. We make these observations principally, however, with reference to our own colonies in Canada, among whom the step we have mentioned would be the means of introducing a number of men of education, attached from principle to Britain, and exercising a powerful influence in securing the future attachment of the country of their adoption to that of their birth.

OPINION ON THE PROPRIETY OF EMIGRATING.

From Practical Notes made during a Tour in Canada, by Adam Fergusson, Esq. of Woodhill, Advocate.

And now comes the important question for individual consideration, "Is emigration expedient or not?" This must be decided by circumstances, and every man must judge for himself. Of this, however, I think there can be no doubt, that either the moderate capitalist, or the frugal, sober, and industrious labourer or artisan cannot fail of success. *Fortunes* will not be rapidly or even readily acquired; but it must be the settler's own fault if he does not enjoy, in large abundance, every solid comfort and enjoyment of life, and rear around his table even a *forest of "Olive plants,"* without one anxious thought regarding their future destination or provision.—P. 313.

ON THE SAME.

From Chambers' Information for the People, No. 4.

Emigration, in recent times, has very much changed its character. The poor artizan, and the humble and hardy

peasant, are not now the only class of persons who betake themselves to the countries beyond the Atlantic. Every day these extensive and fertile regions are coming more and more under the notice of capitalists, regularly bred farmers, active master tradesmen, in short, our middle class of society; and the wealth from this source alone. which will be speedily poured into North America, is incalculable, both as to its amount and its results on the surface of the country. It may be anticipated, that, in a few years, large tracts of country in these valuable colonial possessions will be as well settled, as well cultivated, as well regulated in their affairs, public and private, and, therefore, as civilized and refined, as many of the rural districts in Great Britain. Even as it is, many portions of North America have outstripped Great Britain in the career of general intelligence. Such being the capabilities and flattering prospects of these territories, it appears a species of infatuation for farmers to continue to peril thousands of pounds on land in this country, with the barest chance of success, enduring innumerable vexations, and at the mercy of landowners and law-agents, while they can obtain, for the matter of a few hundreds of pounds, lands, in the British colonies or the United States, of the most fertile description, and which, in a short time, by active exertion, will repay all that is expended upon them, and remain a permanent and valuable freehold for their family. Luckily, both for the benefit of the mother country and individuals, this kind of delusion is wearing off. A knowledge of the vast resources and general character of North America, cannot but dispel the ignorance prevailing on the subject, and be useful in directing the views of a large proportion of the people towards a process of emigration highly beneficial to themselves and their descendants.

OPINION AS TO THE BEST PLACE FOR EMIGRATION.

From the Companion to the Newspaper, No. 10.

Two incidental advantages which Canada holds out as a receptacle for the surplus population of Great Britain, are

the identity of the language generally spoken there with our own, and the comparative shortness of the voyage which takes an emigrant to its shores from ours. It is the latter of these circumstances which must, for a long time to come, make it the most attractive of all our colonial dependencies for the great mass of emigrants. If it be compared, for instance, with New Holland or Van Diemen's Land, the demand for labourers may be as great in the two latter settlements; but, being so much more distant than the Canadas, they must, on that account alone, fail to draw anything like an equal share of the general emigration from the mother country. If the Canadas did not exist, the Australian colonies would be much sooner peopled. The former may be regarded as a station placed half way on the road to the latter, which intercepts nearly all that might otherwise have passed on.

For this reason, in fact, until the Canadas shall have received nearly all of our surplus population which they can absorb, there can be no voluntary and unaided emigration to Australia on an extensive scale. Our colonies in that quarter can only be supplied with labourers by the employment of some extraordinary stimulus to force emigration; such as the banishment thither of certain descriptions of criminals, or the bribing of persons to go out, by the colony or the government undertaking to defray the expenses of the voyage, or to make them grants of land, or to secure them some other similar advantage.

From Martin Doyle's Hints on Emigration to Upper Canada.

In comparing together the relative advantages and disadvantages which attend a settlement in North America, I am disposed, after a very grave consideration, to yield a decided preference to Upper Canada, and I shall give you my reasons. First, as to the United States:

So long a period has elapsed since these were colonized from the British Isles, that we have, in a great degree, lost the feeling that they are of a common stock with ourselves;

but in the Canadas we meet thousands of our countrymen located there, (comparatively within a few years) with all the feelings, habits, tastes, &c. of British subjects, living under the protection of British laws, and having all the privileges of commerce which are possessed by us. In short, there is a strong and intimate bond of union between the Parent Country and the Colonies; but if ever again we should be so unfortunate as to be driven into wars with the States, the new settlers there, from the British dominions, would be placed in a most painful situation—obliged either to take arms against their relatives from these countries, or remaining neuter (an unlikely matter in time of war) to risk the ruin of their properties—by the Americans, whom they would not assist, on the one side, and the British, who would confound them with the Americans, on the other. And he who is not a sworn subject of the States, cannot inherit property, and would be looked upon, if he did not take the oath of allegiance, with a very jealous eye—he would be considered, "neither good fish nor good flesh." Besides, I really believe that the Canadas are more healthy than any of the States. Even that of Ohio, on the north western boundary, is not so temperate and healthy as the parts of Canada adjoining. Then with respect to the British Settlements at Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—being near the Atlantic they are frequently enveloped *in fogs*, and are raw, damp settlements in consequence, during a great part of the year; these fogs are prejudicial to health and oppressive to the animal spirits.

EMIGRATION.

(From the Scotsman.)

THE subject of emigration is rising in importance from year to year, and cannot lose its interest as long as much misery or much discontent exists among our working classes. Upper Canada, the great recipient of our surplus population, is 4,000 miles from Britain, a distance which looks extremely formidable; but such is the amazing economy of water carriage, when seconded by good arrangements, that the voyage

by sea to Montreal can be made at as small expense as the journey by land to Manchester.

In an article in May, 1832, we pointed out the rapid strides with which emigration was advancing; and some Parliamentary papers we have received since, exhibit new proofs of its extraordinary progress. It has, in fact, outstripped the expectations of the most sanguine.

The following table shews the number of persons who have emigrated within the last eight years to North America, the Cape, and Australia:—

	British America.	*United States.*	*Cape of G. Hope.*	*Australia.*	*Total.*
1825	8,741	5,551	114	485	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	116	903	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	114	715	28,003
1828	12,083	12,817	135	1,056	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	197	2,916	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	204	1,242	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	114	1,561	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	196	3,733	103,140

It will be seen from this table how steady the increase of emigration has been, especially to Canada. It must be observed, that a great proportion, probably more than a half of those who sailed for the United States, were destined for the British colonies, and only chose that route as the most eligible, on account of the facilities which the Hudson and its associated canals present for travelling to the upper province. Canada and Nova Scotia must have drawn at least 80,000 settlers from Britain last year; and yet such are the capacities of these colonies for absorbing population, that the price of labour was not lowered in the least degree.

The general result is, that Britain sent off 103,000 souls from her population last year, of whom a number sailed 7,000 miles, a number 14,000, and those who made the shortest voyage, 4,000 miles. The annals of emigration afford nothing approaching to this in any part of the world; and yet we may reasonably expect to see still greater things achieved.

It appears from the various census since 1801, that the annual increase in Britain, if no persons left it, would be about 350,000; or we may place the fact in a more striking light by stating, that there are about a thousand persons more in the three kingdoms every day than there were on the day before. If, by raising the habits and ideas of the labouring classes, we could get this daily increase reduced one-half, and the other half could be carried off by emigration—if we could by this means keep the supply of labour stationary while capital was increasing, a great improvement would be effected in the state of the population. Now, from what has been stated, it appears that the emigrants who leave our shores annually amount to nearly one-third of the annual excess already; and in a year or two there is every probability that it will amount to one-half.

Of 51,200 emigrants who landed at Quebec and Montreal last year, 17,500 went from England, 28,200 from Ireland, and 5,500 from Scotland. In the year 1831, the numbers were, from England, 10,300, Ireland, 34,100, Scotland, 5,300.

Of the emigrants to the United States last year, 15,754 sailed from Liverpool, 5,546 from London, 2,742 from Bristol, 2,613 from Londonderry, and 1,711 from Greenock.

The number of emigrants to Canada, in the last three years, amounts to 133,970, and the markets for British manufactures have increased in a greater ratio than the population. During the last year, 1,035 British vessels, amounting to 279,704 tons, navigated by 12,243 seamen, have entered the port of Quebec alone. This astonishing trade has increased from 69 vessels, navigated by 731 seamen, in the year 1805. A million and a half of value in British manufactures has paid duties of import.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.

New York, 7th September, 1833.

"DEAR SIR—I think it would be well if it were better understood on your side, respecting persons coming out to

this country, say destined for Upper Canada, or elsewhere westward, that they have to pay duties on little articles which they commonly have—say articles of goods beyond their wearing apparel, such as linen * not made up, tools, when the individuals are not mechanics, and the tools not in use, books, &c. &c. There is no drawback, you know, on goods going out of this country, when the duties are over fifty dollars, or in any case when they go out by *inland navigation*, so that our Upper Canada friends (and they are not a few) complain that this is not sufficiently known in Great Britain, in which case they would have sent these matters out by way of Quebec, save in the winter season. I wish very much our people could have this done for them, as this is certainly the best route, both for expedition, safety, and comfort; besides, this is a port which is open all the year round; but, as it is at present, it would be well, I respectfully suggest, to inform the emigrating public that there is a custom-house in New York, and a tariff of duties, and that, however kindly disposed the officers in this department of the Government are in dealing with such cases, the duties must be collected. You must show this to the Government Agent for settlers in your town, and I have the honour to remain, dear Sir, your obedient Servant,

" J. C. BUCHANAN,
" British Vice-Consul, and Agent
of the Canada Land Company.

" Daniel Buchanan, Esq. Liverpool."

Extract from a Letter, to the Publisher, dated Peterborough, 1st Feb. 1831.

I HAVE purchased a property about three quarters of a mile from this beautiful and thriving village, (Peterborough) on which I intend to build in summer. It is situated in the township of Monaghan, county of Durham, district of Newcastle, and borders on the banks of a small lake, on the

* Now free.

river Ottonabee. I have also received my grant of land, eight hundred acres, in a block not far hence, and most eligibly situated in the township of Ops. This is a splendid country, all that it requires to make it wealthy, and powerful, is population, which, now that its advantages are more generally known, is pouring into it with great rapidity. But I would say to those in Britain, who are getting on tolerably well, remain where you are; and encounter not the inconveniences, privations, and expense that must attend on a new settlement. But to those who feel an urgent necessity for a change, I would recommend their getting to this province without the least delay. To the emigrant from the United Kingdom, I think this district by far better suited than any other. The climate is more congenial to his constitution and habits; and the settlers in this most delightful part of it are chiefly composed of Scotch, English, and Irish.

Extract of a Letter from a Settler in Upper Canada, dated C———, district of Newcastle, Dec. 31, 1831.

I consider you would do well as a settler on Brown's farm. For instance, you purchase the farm, furnish your house, and supply every comfort and necessary for your table, and have every real enjoyment of life, and an independence of feeling not comeatable in England. I say, with this outlay, and the expense of one man's wages, and one woman's, you live at an equal rate to £800 a year in England. After the first year the surplus produce of course will more than pay for expense of working it. There is always a ready market. Although we live at a mile or two distance from our friends, it is not felt as an inconvenience or drawback to our cheerfulness, for a pair or two of horses are ever in readiness to carry us to each other; and this time of year more particularly is our own, and we spend it a great deal together. Our four families sit down to dinner twenty-seven, and I am very much deceived if even M——— would not forget she was away from England in enjoying the scene of twenty children besides her own, all relatives, and displaying as much beauty and accomplishments as the first rate society can boast of

possessing. We have just received tickets for a ball at Cobourg, where the first and rather a numerous society assemble; and we make nothing of the trouble of going the twenty miles in our sleighs, and enjoy the drive and jingling of the horses' bells, and pleasure of our children.

We have had an early frost this year, and the elder boys and girls have taken their promised drive in the sleighs, accompanied by a young lady Mrs. W——— brought out to educate her girls. They rather exceeded orders, and crossed the head of the bay, which is frozen over, to a village on the other side, four miles across the ice, without a tract upon it, and covered a few inches with snow; of course it produced some excitement, and there was some danger. They came home in high glee with their excursion, and ready to set off again after driving about seventy miles, without any apparent fatigue to the horses; it is a most pleasurable mode of travelling.

I cannot advise you in any thing relative to trade, but I know it is the best way of getting money now. A fortune cannot be made by farming. I only advise you to do that at first, being no risk here as in England. I do not recommend a hasty purchase of any farm, and would not write so particularly of the one I have, but to shew you we have other houses besides log-houses.

With respect to artizans and labourers, if they come out as your followers, there will be something to do at the Custom-house, which you had better make yourself acquainted with. You cannot command any man's services here. He may leave you, and if he is in your debt he will be likely to leave you the sooner. Perhaps the way would be, before you land at Quebec, to take his note of hand for the money, and give him fair Canada wages. I give an Englishman who came out in May last eight dollars a month in summer, and seven in winter. If you know the disposition of the person you think of bringing to be good, of course you will make a difference, and there is employment here for every one.

If you should resolve on coming, I do not know that there is any great advantage in early arrival here for agricultural purposes. In Brown's farm there would be crops in the ground, which you might take at a valuation. I should say in the event of your deciding to come out, do not hurry off except for the

purpose of sailing in a good convenient vessel, commanded by a sober experienced man. Our voyage was a party of pleasure. William R.'s voyage was made uncomfortable by the smallness and fullness of the vessel. On arrival at Quebec, the steamboat is ordered alongside, and takes passengers and luggage who are going up the country. This is a good regulation, and saves much trouble, confusion, and loss.

Robert continues much delighted with the country, and and so does his wife; she grumbled at first. Mrs. W. is perfectly satisfied. Mr. W. more so than at first, but not quite satisfied, that is, he, Englishman-like, feels a pleasure in grumbling, and at the same time allows he could not live in England as he does here. I would not advise working people to come out who have any organic disease, because they cannot be of much use to themselves or others.

The most useful book you can bring with you, and the only one I would care about, is the latest Encyclopædia. Books of amusement can be got from the States as cheap; White's Veterinary Works, your large work on Gardening, and School Books for the children.

Although labour is high, you can build here from 50 to 70 ℔ cent. cheaper than in England, at least the external parts; the internal parts come higher. You board the workmen, or pay them 1s. 3d. a day extra. A mason's wages, 7s. 6d.; carpenter, 5s. You may bring out some shoes and boots, but we get the better sort at Kingston, equal to English.

Mark all your luggage. Glass is cheap here; but bring your best cut glass, if so inclined. Bring delf and china, beds and bedding, roll the bed close with pillows inside, then carpets; lastly, good canvass corded and sewed at the ends. If possible let all packages be as small as two men can lift, particularly china, &c. Bring no wooden furniture, except four-post mahogany bedstead. A few common carpenter's tools are wanted. It will be absolutely necessary that C—— should tune her piano herself, and strings will be wanted. Bring grass seeds of all sorts, except *white* clover, and any garden seeds you fancy. Summer clothing is cheap here, but flannel, moreens, merinos, stuffs, and broad cloth are high, and inferior in quality. Hats, eight dollars; seal caps, with ear-flaps, from twelve to seventeen dollars; furs very

dear. Bring saddlery. Plate is not very good here; the spoons from the States are vile things; will they take off the duty?* They do for the East Indies. Fire irons may be brought, and perhaps wide fenders, and brass milk pans.

The price of the farm I have spoken of to you we consider high, but it is so different since I have been here, and has gradually been advancing for several years. If I had had the money, I would have purchased the land next mine, which eventually will become necessary to it, for a complete farm for my boys, for 30 or 40 ℔ cent. less than I could get it for now.

Am I right when I say James wishes to know how far the estate is from the lake, because he is thinking of fishing? There is good fishing, but it is night work by torch light, made of fat pine. They catch sturgeon, pike, white fish, and many other sorts. The deer pay us frequent visits, and we have plenty of foxes, racoons, bears, and wolves; the two latter we do not see often. My John was frightened by a bear and cub about two months since. I can hardly say he was frightened either, because he called the man and returned with him to shew him they were there. He saw the young one get up a tree. They made off before we could get dogs. They had destroyed nearly an acre of Indian corn for me, they and the racoons together. I cannot learn of one instance of their hurting a human being. They sometimes like a bit of pork, when grain and berries are scarce.

Extract of a Letter from New York, written by a gentleman from Scotland, dated September, 1832.

Every body thrives here who deserves to thrive. With regard to the expense of living,—the first month I boarded at 13s. and now have a good room and bed, with cooking, for 2s. 2d. ℔ week—I have no trouble and am very well served —I have lived well, and the first month has only cost me 12s. or 3s. ℔ week, for which I had tea, coffee, apple tarts,

* See Appendix, No. 4.

rice pudding, sweet milk, and good bread, &c. Best tea costs only 2s. 6d. to 3s. ℔ lb.; sugar 4d. to 5d.; coffee, 10d.; rice, 2d.; beef, 2½d. and 3d. ℔ do. and so of the rest. Any man who has his health, and is not a drunkard, may live respectably and independently here. The climate I like very well, and although the heat in the middle of the day is rather oppressive, the mornings and evenings are delightful.

The disadvantages here are these; a good many get home-sick from every thing being *new* to them, and especially those who have never left home before—then they may reckon on 15 or 20 ℔ cent. of less life, as here they sooner attain maturity and sooner decay—and, in the next place, there is some jealousy and suspicion shewn by the natives to strangers until they are known, and no wonder, as every scoundrel who has done a dirty action comes here to get himself white-washed. Some people are sadly puzzled to know what liberty means: an Irishman who came out with us gave a custom-house officer across the shins because he would not stand out of his way, Paddy got two months in the penitentiary, and swore they had damn'd hard laws, and he had more liberty at home, where they could knock one another down and no more about it. A good many young Englishmen have returned home who came out this spring, and the reason they gave was, they could get no fun, no wakes nor fairs—now the Yankees are a sedate reflecting people, and will not join in their uproarious jollity. In short, man, although a reasoning animal, is still a most unreasonable one.

I have not repented of coming here for one moment, and indeed regret that I was so long in coming. I am glad that I did not settle in Scotland, for one's prospects of success there are greatly limited. This is a country of *hope*, and the other of *fear* for the future.

The following Extracts are from the Correspondence of the same person, who has now been over a considerable part of the Union, in the capacity of Land Surveyor.

Michigan Territory, Gull Prairie, 16th June, 1833.

SINCE I last wrote you from New York, I have travelled West into the country nearly 1,000 miles. When I left

New York I had no intention of coming here, but having heard so much about it, I came to see the country, and find it the finest, richest, and most beautiful I have ever seen; composed of a fine, rich, and easily cultivated soil, with a fine, mild, healthy climate. These words are a high recommendation, but I do not think they are exaggerated, as all who have come here are unanimous in these sentiments.

There is at present a strong current of emigration setting in from all the Eastern States towards this, and the very first settlers came here only three years ago, and purchased their land at 5s. 3d. ℔ acre, or 100 dollars for 80 acres; they can now get 800 dollars, as they have cleared at the rate of 200 ℔ cent. There is still beautiful land with mill sites, &c. which can be had at government prices, and a part of the territory only comes into the market next fall. Now you know that I am not a *speculator*, but the temptation is so great that I wish you to send me all the money I can spare, as I hope, at least, to double it soon, and I do not think there is any risk in purchasing good land at 5s. 3d. ℔ acre, which can raise from 25 to 40 bushels of wheat to an acre, and which would sell in Scotland for £60 or £80. I am sorry that I stopt so long in New York; but always thinking of coming home, I did not like to go so far into the country, as I had an idea that it was a wild and savage place,—now it is in every respect finer than the Eastern States; and the nearest idea I can remember is its resemblance to a garden run wild—there are fine running streams of clear water, extensive meadows, open plains, lakes, declivities and gentle slopes—it appears to have been the bed of a great lake, as it is now surrounded by Lakes Michigan on the West, Lake Huron on the North, Lake Erie on the East, and the States of Ohio and Indiana on the South.

From 40 to 50 ℔ cent. is here only considered an ordinary return on your money, and the first comers have the best chance, as they pick out all the finest, and what is called the *Prairie Lots*—which are exceedingly fertile.

July 8th, 1833.

I have now bought a very beautiful farm of 160 acres, at three dollars an acre, being at second hand, and somewhat dearer on that account. There is a little river runs

through one corner of it, and the Kalamazoo river runs within one mile of it; it is covered with scattered trees, like a Gentleman's park, and there is an encampment of Indians upon it, but they will leave it this fall. The Indians always picked out the finest part of the country for their encampments—they are very harmless, and you can buy as much venison from them as you want, for about one halfpenny or a penny ℔ pound.

I am just returned from a journey of 17 days through this country, and into the Illinois State, to Chicago, across Lake Michigan, which is a most beautiful lake, and good for navigation.

You can tell Mr. M—— that he could have 100 square miles of excellent pasture land for his stock without paying one cent. But I would not advise anybody to come here unless they are discontented, or unfortunate, or unhappy at home, then they have some chance of happiness here; but the change of manners and circumstances are so great that very few idle people, or in easy circumstances, come to America but they regret having left their own country—remember that a stout labouring man is a greater and a more useful person here than a Sir Isaac Newton, and that *a Lady* or *Gentleman* cannot subsist *as such*, nor are they tolerated—all have to do something useful for their living, yet all here are as civilized, as "*smart*," and as intelligent as you will find in any part of Scotland or England, and it is a very incorrect idea to suppose that because the country is new, the inhabitants are barbarous. Many a poor man in Scotland would be glad to be here—he could make himself independent in two or three years, by no more labour than he uses to gain his daily bread.

Tell Mr. M'I—— that his ideas, upon the cultivation of *the fine arts* here, is all a delusion—the only arts cultivated here are these, to *make money*, and to people the earth as fast as possible—if you possess the craft of making a bargain, and handling an axe with address, you may *get along*.

Extract of a Letter from a person who left Aberdeen in 1832, *dated Zorra, U. C.* 21*st January,* 1833.

DEAR BROTHER,—I have delayed so long in writing you that I might be better able to say whether or not it would be advisable for you to follow me to this distant land, and this, I assure you, is a question which is by no means so easy to be answered as some may be ready to suppose. It cannot, indeed, be judiciously answered in a very short time. Moreover, I feel as a bird liberated from its cage, having been pent up by myself in a dark cell all the year round. It is true, I enjoyed in perhaps a few hours in a week the privilege of more refined and select society than I can have in Zorra, but notwithstanding of this, so much do I prefer liberty to confinement, that I would on almost no account exchange my present for my former situation; and I assure you every thing in it is not smooth, easy, and agreeable as yet, but I hold fast the hope that it will be increasingly so. This is a salubrious climate, nothing beyond some boils and sores of that nature has, ever since we came here, been the matter with any of us. This is a mercy for which we ought to feel thankful, for many of the first settlers were deeply afflicted with fever and ague for nine, ten, or twelve months, during which time they were unable to do any thing for themselves. I have purchased a farm of about 100 acres, and have got some little stock upon it; we have got two cows, a yoke of oxen, and a year-old steer, three sheep and a hog. Our cows have been very useful, the one gives us milk in summer, the other supplies us pretty well in winter; our oxen with a waggon we got the other day. With such a stock on a farm of 100 acres, with about 30 acres cleared, we get on very comfortably. In a new settlement as this is, far removed from market, it is no easy matter to raise money; but, in this respect, there is a prospect of improvement. Now, as to the important question, shall I advise you to follow us? Were I to consult merely my own feelings and comfort, I should say without hesitation—*come, come, every one of you*—come as soon as possible. Here, with hard labour and industry, after three or four years, you might find yourself in possession of a piece of land, at least 50 acres, which you could

call your own. Also a yoke of oxen and cows, &c. upon it, besides other property. Judge, if such can be the case where you are. But it cannot be concealed there are difficulties to encounter, and privations to be endured, which every one has not resolution to face or patience to bear, *these especially occur to those who have little or nothing to commence with.* Our winter has as yet been just such as yours, very moderate. For some time we had the frost perhaps rather more intense than you ever have it, but it has had no durability; it has been, however, easier than usual, and the former was as much severer. The heat of the last summer was fully more and of longer continuance than usual; and I may say that I have felt neither the heat of summer nor the cold of winter at all insufferable; nay, that both have been stronger than in Scotland, I have felt both more disagreeable there; however it may be accounted for. We have had several slight storms, but none of them have lasted above a week or two. Our cattle here live in summer by ranging the woods; in winter, if scarce of fodder, we can bring them through by chopping down the maple, on the tops of which they seem to fare sumptuously. Making sugar from the maple tree is here a principal source of gain to the settler. The sugar season begins generally about the middle of March, and lasts about a month. Some will make from ten to twelve cwt. in a season, which can be sold for about £2 ₱ cwt.; a good deal of which however must generally be taken in goods. Two months hence we expect to be able to tell you more about it, as we intend to make the most we can of it. It would be desirable if you could send or bring some seeds; an English pint of good potatoe oats, barley, a few seeds of the best kinds of potatoe, some yellow turnip seeds, early carrots, onions, carraway seed, some greens and cabbage seeds, a few roots of strawberries. We have wild gooseberries in the woods, but no garden gooseberries; some of them you could bring if you come yourself, the other could be packed in a small box. We indeed want a Blacksmith in this settlement, but, unless he were able to furnish himself with a set of tools, and capable of executing such work as is required, he would not do. We pay 1s. 8d. currency for every Letter we send to Scotland. My trade (Millwright) I find to be very useful here, and there is a prospect that it

will be increasingly so; but much property is not often accumulated here by handicrafts; chopping and farming are the best trades for a man with a family; chopping is pretty hard work, and there is more art in it than one would suppose.

Extract of another Letter, from the same person, dated 5th May, 1832.

I HAVE about eight acres in wheat, two in rye, and am just now preparing a piece of new ground, about three acres, for Indian corn and potatoes. We have a good garden, and a good many seeds already sown in it. Our wheat and rye has already a very promising appearance. How rapidly it grows! I mentioned in my last that we had a pretty easy winter; but it had not then commenced. We had not however very much snow, but the frost was for some weeks far more intense than ever I saw it in Scotland. It was not however so bad but that I chopped several trees every day for browse to our cattle. The thaw commenced about the 20th of March, and in a few days frost and snow entirely disappeared. On the breaking up of the storm commences our sugar season, which was this year very short. We have nevertheless made upwards of 3 cwt. of sugar. Making sugar is a very slavish work, as it must be driven night and day, when the sap runs, which is only in a warm sunny day, after a frosty night. The weather is now, and has been for several weeks, truly delightful, warmer and more pleasant than I ever witnessed it in Scotland, at the same or any other season of the year. I am of the same mind regarding your coming here as when I wrote last; I must however cut short. We desire you to send this to ———— to let them know that this is just the place for them, were it possible for them to get transported hither. A stout man, with a family of stout sons and daughters, is just the man, above all others, that should come to Canada. An English sea captain is just settled about two miles from us this spring, who promises to make some figure; he is getting 20 or 30 acres chopped down.

Extract of a Letter from one of the Government Agents in Upper Canada, to the Publisher, dated 12th July, 1833.

I have found the expenses attending a first settlement in a country like this far beyond the calculations I was led to make, but now I begin to feel the benefit of my exertions and outlay.—So widely different are the views and feelings of humanity that I should feel very cautious in giving advice that may lead to the pursuit of objects unknown to others; but when it is called forth by those in whom I feel an interest, I will cheerfully give it to the best of my information and experience, but with the hope that my motives will be duly appreciated. The difficulties attending emigration to this country are very great, and the expenses seriously heavy; the first are felt, and the other increased in the ratio, if I may so express myself, of previous comforts and habits; and grievous, vexatious, and merciless are the impositions which attend the stranger at every step he takes, until he finally settles himself. These impediments got over, as they assuredly can be by prudence and perseverance, I do not think there is just now a finer field for the exertions of a man with a small income, a labouring man, or a mechanic, than this country lays open; but it must be entered upon with a mind fully prepared to meet serious hardships, and to overcome them. The success of a mechanic is not doubtful, unless he makes it so by misconduct, idleness, or intemperance. He should not be too impatient, neither should he suffer himself to be tied down for a high rate of wages by any combination, formed by those who are in a great measure independent of their trades, but be satisfied with a fair remunerating price for his labour; he will then be sure of work, and will soon find that he will be able to make his trade assist his agricultural pursuits—but all his exertions will be in vain if he is not a strictly sober man. Whisky, the poisonous liquor of the country, is sold very cheap, and has been the downfall of very many who would have succeeded could they have refrained from it. Flourishing settlements, grist and saw mills, growing towns and villages almost in every direction, with a rapidly increasing population, have considerably diminished the amount of difficulty felt by the emigrants some

seven or eight years ago; but still there is a very serious balance, which, if lost sight of, would be productive of much disappointment and probable misery. The old price for mason's labour is 7s. 6d. per diem, finding their own food; it is now down; I have engaged one to re-build my kitchen chimney at 6s. per diem. If your friend should make up his mind to emigrate, and to bend his course this way, I will feel pleasure in rendering him all the assistance that my experience and advice can afford—should the pursuit be mercantile, he would have to proceed with extreme caution, and ought not to come to any precise determination until he have been here, and gained the information which can only be obtained by personal observation. He must know the wants of the people he would supply, have some knowledge of their character, and a correct idea of the mode in which business of that kind is conducted here. A store-keeper, (the general term used here,) makes a great deal of money, but failure frequently attends him. He who has capital of his own to commence with will of course stand a better chance than he who has to speculate upon goods sent by others. A person in whom I was interested arrived here a year or two back with capital, and has entered upon store-keeping, I think successfully. When I knew what his intentions were, I was induced to make inquiry of persons residing at Montreal, in whose knowledge, judgment, and integrity I could place the firmest reliance. I found that to establish a store in this province, it would require at least one thousand pounds currency, great caution in making suitable selections, and a previous residence of six or twelve months at the point where it is intended to start. If the object be agricultural, it only requires correct information as to locality, and the exercise of judgment in making use of it, and no great capital to begin with. The vast tide of emigration that for the last two or three years has flowed to this province has made a wonderful and most cheering improvement, and has occasioned a great rise in the value of land in the neighbourhood of flourishing towns and villages. The Government upset price is raised from 5s. to 10s. the acre; they have monthly sales.

Extracts from four Letters written by an intelligent Scottish farmer who went out last year to examine for himself into the probability of success attending Emigration to the United States, or to Canada, particularly the prospects which these countries hold out to agriculturists.

Dated 10th August, 1833, from Albany, U. S.

I find that a man, with a very little, that does not do well in this country has himself to blame. Farming is the surest trade here, but by no means the most profitable. The farmers in New Jersey seem to know very little about farming, and only cultivate about as much land as will give them a bare livelihood. An active Scotchman, with a capital of £150, set down amongst them would do not a little with his mode of farming, and if in the vicinity of New York, or Paterson, he could not fail soon making himself independent. Storekeepers have immense profits upon some of their goods, say from 15 to 150 per cent. Tavern-keepers retail their spirits at 200 per cent. and some at 400 per cent. Millers in the vicinity of water communication have all made fortunes. Mechanics earn from £2 to £2 10s. ℔ week. Board very low; 9d. for dinner at the ordinary. Six per cent. is the current interest, and seven may be got, and upwards.

From what I have already seen and heard, I have fairly made up my mind to let my farm at home, and take up my abode in this country, whatever may be the sacrifice.

FROM THE SAME.

Dated at Chippawa, 4th Oct. 1833.

I wrote you last from Albany, and have since travelled through part of the States, and part of Upper Canada. I am quite delighted with the country. The farmers live most sumptuously, putting down their wine as well as any of the Buchan Lairds, and those that farm well make money fast, but there are few of that stamp to be met with. Some of the best farms near this, I am told, only produce about 16 bushels per acre, owing to bad management, while some of the others adjoining produce 40. If the Aberdeenshire farmers knew

how comfortably they could live in this country, few of them, I think, would hesitate long about moving. Carpets, sofas, hair-bottomed chairs, and some other luxuries which we think necessaries, become very expensive here, but the Canadians seem to have no turn for them, and they are seldom or never to be seen in a farmer's house.

In the London district, the current price of land is three dollars, payable in four instalments, but it must soon start, as mostly all the emigrants of capital from Britain are going there.

The climate here is not reckoned so healthy as in Scotland, but with the exception of the first week after I arrived, that I had a slight bowel complaint, I have enjoyed excellent health. I have seen a good many ill with the ague, but it is easily cured when attended to, and thought little about.

Some men, I believe, come to this country thinking to make a fortune, and to return home and spend it, but very few will succeed in that. I have seen a good many old country folks, and most of them say that they intend to return to see their friends, but would not remain upon any account.

I find this country far more thickly settled than I expected; along the roads, in this district, there are as many houses to be seen as in travelling through Aberdeenshire, but the villages are much smaller. Fish and game are in great abundance here; I am a bad shot, but would find no difficulty in bagging twenty or thirty wild ducks daily.

FROM THE SAME.

Dated at Buffalo, 4th Dec. 1833.

I regret much that I should have been so sceptical about the advantages that this country possesses. If I had come here when I went to ———— I might have been driving my carriage by this time.* Land that was bought five years ago for four dollars, is now selling for six dollars. The legal inte-

* Allusion is here made to what might have been the result of employing several thousand pounds, judiciously, in Canada, some five or six years ago.

rest in Canada is 6 per cent.; here I find it is 7, but I suspect there is little borrowed under 10, some 15, and the exchange-brokers seldom lend under from 30 to 50 per cent. I saw a cattle-dealer pay some money a few days ago, which he had borrowed at 14 per cent. and, by his own account, had made profit.

This is the most rising place in the States. Fourteen years ago it only contained a few houses, which were all burnt by the British, now it contains upwards of 14,000 inhabitants. Some weeks ago there were 64 schooners, and 12 steamers, in the harbour, all laden with goods for the west, which had come up the Erie canal, 363 miles in length. This canal, which was only opened seven or eight years ago, is now inadequate for the transportation of the great increase of produce, and they are now making a railroad the same route.

Ships can now sail from Quebec to New Orleans upon fresh water, without breaking bulk, and to Chicago upon Lake Michigan, about 800 miles from this.

The Black Hawk, an Indian Chief, so called, who attempted last year to invade the western States, and did such havoc with the scalping knife, passed through here a few days ago. The American Government has sent him on a tour through the States, that he may see the folly of ever again making such an attempt.

I like this country very much, but am by no means partial to some of the Yankie habits. Mechanics are here nearly as busy on Sunday as any other day, and many of those who are not employed go to the woods with the rifle. Few of them have any religion whatever, and many of them are never baptized. If a man contrive to cheat his neighbour, he is said to be "quite a smart man," and instead of being despised, is by many more respected for so doing.

FROM THE SAME.

Written at Fort Erie, of date the 21st September, 1833, addressed to a Brother Farmer at home.

I HAVE now seen part of the States, and part of the Canadas, and think that a man can live most comfortably

in the latter. There is little doubt but that most money is to be made among the Yankies, but then an emigrant must keep his mouth shut when he hears his country despised. Improvements of every description get on in the States with double rapidity. The American machinery is much better planned for saving labour than ours, but in farming they are very far behind us. There is a farmer of the name of Dobins, from Scotland, who settled near this upon a farm a few years ago, without any original capital, and is doing remarkably well. He has only about eighty acres cleared, but raises more wheat than his neighbours do who have double the quantity. He is spoken of for twenty miles round as being the best farmer in the district. His average is never less than forty bushels of wheat an acre. Many of the farms do not produce more than sixteen bushels an acre, and if you saw their plan of farming, you would scarcely think it would give the seed. When they thresh their wheat, they cart the straw direct to the same field. There is a farm of 161 acres which I saw near the Falls for sale, at 10 dollars per acre, and reckoned very cheap, considering the situation. Wheat is selling here for 5s. per bushel; oats, 1s. 3d. per bushel; butter, 6d. per lb.; eggs, 6d. per doz.; whisky, 1s. 6d. per gallon; beef, 2½d. to 3d. per lb. Servants wages, £2 to £2 10s. per month, with board. Tea, 3s. per lb.; green tea, 4s. 6d.; potatoes are selling at 1s. per bushel; 350 bushels is an average crop per acre.

These prices will give you some idea how a farmer may get on in this country. The price of beef will seem low to you, but as a farmer may keep as many cattle in summer in the woods as he inclines, at no expense whatever, I think the price pretty fair. In winter they must be kept upon hay and the tops of Indian corn. Two men can work a farm of 100 acres with no assistance in harvest, or at any other time, from boy or woman. They are now busy cutting their Indian corn and buckwheat; most of their white wheat was cut in July.

The taverns in the Canadas are very inferior to those in the States. In their bedrooms there is seldom a basin, or even some other things we reckon fully as necessary.

Game is most abundant here of all sorts, but the Americans, whom I have seen, are very bad shots. I have not

observed one of them attempt to shoot upon wing, although the gun is seldom out of their hands.

A farmer can settle here in stile with £500, and keep as good a table as any of our lairds, but of course must attend to his business and keep at home, as servants here are much less to be depended on than they are in Scotland. I have seen a few persons in the ague, but they seem to think little about it; those near lake Erie are more liable to it than those on the lower lake. Since I have arrived I have enjoyed excellent health, with the exception of one week after landing at New York, and all the other cabin passengers were a little *troubled* in the same way.

Doctors charge here most extravagantly, say from ten shillings to three pounds a visit, but there are few that I would be inclined to trust my life with. If Mr. ——— turns his attention to making and selling quack medicines, he is sure of making a fortune. They sell here very high, and are used by almost every body. If Mr. ——— think of coming out, he ought to become a complete chemist. There are a great many doctors, but few of them of good education.

Extract of a Letter from one of the Colonial Society's Ministers in Upper Canada, dated August 12, 1833.

Our Synod is making an effort to have all engagements rendered permanent; and apparently this very desirable object will be accomplished. The system which had prevailed in the United States, and had begun to get a footing here, of hiring and dismissing ministers at their pleasure, is a practical result of the Voluntary Association principle, which would be very little admired in Scotland. Indeed, I cannot help stepping out of my way to remark, that as it has become a proverb here, that the best cure for a radical is to send him to the United States, so it may as truly be said that more insight would be got into the working of the Voluntary principle by half-a-year's residence here, or in the States, than by the study of all the theories upon the subject which have emanated of late from the Scottish press.

Though Canada is not exactly an integral portion of the neighbouring States, the people have adopted many of their ways, and, among the rest, hiring and dismissing, as the transaction is familiarly and very appropriately called, with all its unpleasant and ruinous accompaniments. But in our congregation, at least, the practice is in a fair way of being abolished.

Copy of a Letter from a Clergyman in Upper Canada, to his brother in ————, Scotland, dated E——, near Guelph, May 30th, 1832.

Dear Brother,—The longer I live here, and the more I know of the country, the more I am persuaded that this will soon be the first country in the world. Settlers are prospering so well eve[illegible] where, that the most favourable accounts are sent to *th[illegible] Country*, and the consequence is, as you yourself know, that the ratio of emigration is increasing ten-fold; not merely the poor are now coming out, but men of capital, which will conduce much to the prosperity of this country. The only thing wanted is a ready-money market, for money is scarce. Settlers generally get about one-half in cash for their produce, the other they are obliged to traffic for goods, &c. Yet, with this difficulty in the way, settlers are becoming every year more independent, and see the comforts and many of the luxuries of life surrounding them. I often think of the assertion of Mr. E———, that 'a man would have to labour all his life for a living, and it would be his sons only who would reap any advantage from his labours.' This may be true enough of the place in which he resides, and perhaps of a large portion of Lower Canada; but how injurious to the interests of emigration, is this, to be affirmed or supposed of the whole country in general. I could, with little difficulty, find you hundreds, who, in the space of eight years, (most of them without means at the beginning) having paid for their land from a dollar and a half to two dollars per acre—now living as well as folks do with you at £200 a year. For a tract of nearly 100 square miles there is the richest land that can

be, capable of producing every thing that is produced in England, as good, and much more besides.

The labour of clearing the land at first, it must be granted, is very great, but then the worst is over, and folk are cheered through their labours by the pleasing consideration that they are working for themselves, and will soon enjoy the reward of their work. Those who wish, can have every thing within themselves; those who buy, can have every thing except clothing for about one half what it would cost at home. As to climate, and I have now seen the most part of the year, I think it fully as agreeable as in England. The winter lasted four months, and it was reckoned the severest for many years: it was far pleasanter, though much colder, than the winter with you. It was regular; no sudden changing from wet to dry, and from heat to cold. Business goes on then with as much activity as in any part of the year,—the roads are filled with sleighs containing produce for the market, and it is then that money is got in and land paid for. At this season (May) nature is clothed with the most luxuriant verdure, and every thing seems to welcome the approach of summer.

Bears are scarce, but *wolves* are pretty numerous; however, they are very timid, and never attack a human being. They feed on the deer with which the woods abound, and also sheep, if not put up at night. The only snakes about these parts are *garter snakes*, which are perfectly harmless, and feed on vermin. Mosquitoes, gnats, and black flies, occasion much annoyance to new comers, but I have been annoyed as much by midges in Ireland; and they are now in their strength: old settlers scarce mind them. The *birds* here are as beautiful and varied as those of India. We have the humming bird, squirrels, and all sorts of natural *bonny things* meeting our eyes wherever we turn.

Emigration is increasing so rapidly, that land is rising in value. Three dollars an acre is now the average price of land, and in less than five years it will be ten. If a man could bring here as much money as would buy a lot of 200 acres, and have a little to set him a-going, he would be as well off as those who have £500 a year in England, and besides, be far away from the wretchedness which is so painful to those who have the feelings of men and Christians. No-

thing can be more pleasing than to see peace and plenty among a people with whom religion is the all-important consideration, and nothing is wanted here to make this place a paradise, but religion. This want, however, I trust, will, in course of time, be supplied; and the means of grace are increasing.

I have removed my residence from Guelph to E——, to be near Christian friends; and every thing seems now as I could wish.

I have taken up 100 acres of land, with 10 chopped down, part of which I am now planting with potatoes and Indian corn, and the whole I hope to put into fall-crop. I have now a cow and two pigs.

I hope you will make up your mind to come out. If I had the command of about £200 or £300, I could secure you a cleared farm, which would make your life comfortable, and I would advise you to lose no time, as land is taking up very rapidly, so, in a short time, there will be no cheap land to be procured about these parts.

I taught a school last winter, and received £10 besides my board, and intend to do the same next winter. I preach every Lord's day, and am also paid for my ministry.

Extract of a Letter from a Mason in York, U. C. to his friend in Edinburgh, dated Oct. 11, 1833.

On our arriving here, I found employment at my business. I thought it wise to accept it, till I should see something of the manners and customs of the people, and learn how things were going on. It was my intention when I came away from home to have a piece of land, so I endeavoured to inform myself a little about that also. I heard what people in general had to say about this, and being idle for want of stone for four or five days, I thought it best to take a turn out to the country, and see for myself how things were in reality; and I am glad that I did so, for it is the great cry of the landholders (or speculators in land) here, as well as the Government—'*Go back, and you will get every thing.*' But I could see the difference very plainly; as you go back into the wilds, hardships, inconveniences, and difficulties in-

crease; want of market, want of roads, want of mills—in short, they have many ills to struggle with which keeps them far behind. I was back as far as 50 miles, where it had been settled as long as some of the front townships, yet they have not got even roads made, only sleigh roads through the woods. They cannot come to market but in winter on the snow, and then they must sell at what they can get, for they cannot take their produce back with them: they must also sell immediately for the purpose of purchasing necessaries for the ensuing year. From all that I saw, I am persuaded that it is better to have land in a front township near a market, paying in proportion for it, than get it in a back town as a free gift. I have made up my mind therefore to buy in a township as near to York as possible.

I have now looked at land at different places and prices, and have bought 100 acres in the township of Pickering, 20 miles from York, and only a mile and a half from the post road from York to Kingston. I pay five dollars an acre: it is considered good land, and scarcely any in the township is to be got at this price. I went to another gentleman who owns the greater part of the land now to dispose of in the township, but, after going over some of it, I thought it no better than what I have bought, and he told me his price was eight dollars, under which he would not sell any of it, good or bad. I am to pay by five instalments, one down, and the rest with interest at different periods.

[As the manner of living, and of *getting on*, in Canada, is much the same, in many respects, as in the States, the following letter from the latter will be found interesting even to those who intend settling in Canada.]

Extract of a Letter from a Farm Servant in America, to the Editor of the Glasgow Chronicle, dated Lyon's Town, U. S. 17th January, 1830.

I sailed from Greenock on the 24th May, 1826, on board of the ship Curler, in company of many other steerage pas-

sengers. As soon as we had cast anchor in quarantine ground at New York, and had got our Pilot on board, a medical gentleman came also on board, to inquire if there was any sickness or disease prevailing amongst our passengers and sailors. Happy to find all in good health, we were permitted to weigh anchor next day, and in the course of about two hours after, moored in the harbour of New York. Having but little business to transact in the city, my stay was but short. I sailed up the Hudson river on board of a steam boat for Albany; and from thence on board of a line-boat on the Erie Canal, for the west. I was much delighted in this, my water excursion, to hear the woods of America echo with the sweet sounds of the key bugles from on board of the respective boats; and what rendered it more pleasant to me was, that Scottish tunes appeared to be their favourite airs, that is, "Scots wha hae," "Auld lang syne," "Roy's wife," "Wha'll be King but Charlie," &c. &c. But calling to my recollection the words of our Scottish Bard, "pleasures are like poppies spread," I considered this gay life would not last long with me, so I turned myself to what I was bred to—the spade and the plough. I began to work in Maddison County, State of New York, at eleven dollars per month, and found, in the employ of Mr. Zablan Douglas, who commanded a Regiment of the Commonwealth Militia last war between England and this country. I found Col. Douglas to be a good Republican, and a staunch friend to the American independency. The Colonel owns a farm of upwards of 300 acres of land, in a very pleasant and fertile part of the country; and as is common here, has a large orchard on his farm, containing many different kinds of fruit, but especially apples, as these are chiefly used for family use, and for making Cyder, which is the common drink here. I shall give some account of the mode of living in this country; I shall only state how we fared at Colonel Douglas's table, and as I have found it to be no ways superior to that of any other farmer that I have had an opportunity of seeing, I look on it as the common way of living. Breakfast—tea or coffee, with loaf bread and butter, short cakes, and beef ham, with many different pickles and sauces—but apple sauce was most common, and on the table at every meal. Dinner—roast or boiled beef or pork, with well-cooked potatoes, pies, cus-

tards, cakes, &c. &c. Supper—cold meat with bread, Indian corn pudding, with new milk, &c. Whisky three times a day, and Cyder to drink as often as nature required it. A feather bed to sleep on; and clean sheets every week. The Colonel wished to hire me for a year, and offered me 120 dollars, = at 4s. 2d. per dollar, to £25, for that time; but wishing to see a little more of the country, and hearing of good wages on the Pennsylvanian canals, I bent my way to that country, and began working on the Susquehanna canal, in the employ of Messrs. Plues and Phillips, who had a large contract on that line of canal. As I go along I will state the wages. In March 12 dollars per month; in April 13; in May and June 14; July, August, and September 15; October 14; and in November down again to 12 dollars; but I was appointed in the month of May to superintend the work, and my wages then were 16 dollars per month, till the 4th of November, when I left the canal and returned to the State of New York, where I intend to commence farming, being offered a good farm from Mr. Plues, by the halves. This farm lies on the Erie Canal, Orleans County, about thirty miles west of Rochester, where there are good markets for all kinds of grain. Finding I lay under some disadvantages in engaging with it, being a single man, I declined the offer, and hired with a farmer, for one year, at 110 dollars. I believe for a man with a family, the farm would have been much more lucrative, as there are 250 acres of cleared land upon it; and I would recommend farming before any other line of business in this country. The reason is, farmers live so very independent of any other class of people. I have travelled through a very great part of the States of New York and Pennsylvania—have called at pretty wealthy farmer's houses, and have seen the old Dame carding the wool shorn off their own sheep—the young girls spinning it—one, more in years than the rest, weaving it, and all the family wearing it. And if they have a few yards to spare, they sell it, which defrays the expenses of dyeing and fulling what they themselves wear. Besides, they grow their own grain; fatten their own beef and pork; make their own sugar; likewise, their own cyder; and if they have a mind, distil their own whisky,—"there is no Exciseman in a bustle seizing a still." Neither have they any Factor they

need to humble themselves before, for they have no rents to pay, and their taxes are but small, and some years none at all. As I have recommended farming to those who have but a small capital, so I would recommend to those who have none, and who have been bred to farming, to enter into the employ of a farmer when they emigrate to America. It is true, there are higher wages got upon the canals; but as the Irish emigrants claim that work wholly as their own, and beat off some, and kill others, as the Dutchmen last summer found to their sad experience, I would advise all my countrymen not to deprive the Sons of Hibernia of their rights, and they will find it no disadvantage to them. A farmer in America needs not to serve a long apprenticeship to be a good farmer. Since I came to this country, I have known a Paisley weaver, possessing or owning a hundred acres of land, and a beautiful framed house on it, with a good barn and stable, who is reputed a good American farmer. The grain raised in this country is chiefly wheat, rye, and Indian corn. Oats and barley are also sown, but not to great extent. Thirty bushels of wheat is an average crop per acre: rye 25; Indian corn 40; oats from 30 to 40; potatoes 250. These are the average crops per acre in this part of the country, and the markets at present rate as follows, viz.:—wheat, 56 cents per bushel, (a cent is exactly a half-penny); rye 37; Indian corn 34; oats 20; potatoes 18; and hay is sold at 5 dollars per ton; beef 5 cents per lb.; pork and mutton 4 cents per lb.; and a ready cash market for all these productions. A great part of farming work is done by oxen; horses are of a small breed, but very hardy; the sheep are said to be of the Merino breed. To horses, sheep and cattle, is given a small quantity of salt once or twice a week, of which they appear to be very fond. Sleighs or slaes are much used in time of deep snow, both for pleasure and conveyance of goods; the former are drawn by horses, and the latter by oxen. Fences are split rails about 12 or 14 feet long, placed one above another in a zig-zag direction, in the form of the letter W, except where the settlement has been of pretty long standing; in that case the fences are formed of posts and bars, in the form of a gate. I have seen some stone fences in different parts of the country; but they were built in a very unworkmanlike manner. I have experienc-

ed much hospitality from the inhabitants ; but when one enters into commerce with them, he must be very careful, else he is sure to be taken in. Land can be had at many different prices. I know a tract of land in the State of Pennsylvania, and southwest of the great bend of the Susquehanna river, that may be had for one dollar and a half per acre, and five years credit without interest. This land is covered with valuable timber, and may be navigated down the Susquehanna to the Baltimore market. Emigrants begin to settle there in great numbers, and are making great progress in chopping the wood, and clearing the land ; but the old countryman comes far short of the Yankee in this kind of work. I understand many settlers from the New England States, have removed, and are still removing to the State of Ohio, and to the territory of Michigan. There the land is at the low price of one dollar and 25 cents per acre, ready money. Now it is not moorland, neither is it barren, for it will bear good crops in the open field, and in the garden, cucumbers, water melons, musk melons, and many other garden productions in great abundance. The land in this part of the country is much higher ; woodland from 4 to 10 dollars per acre, and land pretty well improved, with a dwelling-house, a barn, a stable, and an orchard upon it, from 15 to 25 dollars per acre. Here, the workman is paid for his labour, and the husbandman is rewarded for his industry ; but I encourage none but the steady, the sober, and the industrious, to come to this country, for by industry, there is a comfortable living to be obtained ; and I pity my poor and industrious countrymen, who, from want of means, are prevented from coming to a country, where they and their families might enjoy freedom, and a comfortable way of living, as the fruits of their frugality and industry.

I know of thousands of acres of land that are situated between the Clyde and the Carron, that six acres will not keep a cow and her calf, and a ewe and her lamb, the year round ; yet, for that, some person or other will promise, and must pay from 15s. to 20s. sterling per acre of annual rent ; and should he fail to implement his engagement, his landlord will not fail to use means to have his rent by seizing on the poor tenant's stock, and perhaps not leave him worth a penny. Now, a year's rent of one acre would make a free purchase

of three acres of woodland in many different places in the United States of America, that, when cleared and sown, will produce from 25 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre. Some will probably ask, what would it cost to clear such land? I answer, from eight to ten dollars per acre will cut down, log, and burn up the wood that grows upon it—put up a fence of rails round it five feet high, which would be a good fence. Now, if the unimproved land in Scotland could be rendered fit to produce such crops, as the land referred to will, it would save Sir John Sinclair much of his writing on agriculture. But lest I should offend any of my countrymen by pretending superior knowledge, I shall say no more; and remain,

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN MORRISON.

Mr. D. D.

I have so far stated to you, and the Editor of the Glasgow Chronicle and Journal, a few simple facts respecting America, which I intend for the good of my poor countrymen at large—but am sorry that my shallow learning prevents me from expressing myself in a more elegant style; for all I have said comes far short of what I have experienced myself—and still farther of what I have seen in others. I will state a few more things, which I find I have omitted;—First, I will let you know how apple sauce is made—the apples are pared and quartered, the hearts taken out, then boiled in new cyder, that has been boiled down 3-4ths, then preserved as you do your jam. In working a farm in shares, if the proprietor finds horses, oxen, farming utensils, stocks the farm with cows and sheep, according to the pasture, and also finds seed to sow it, he has 2-3ds of the produce. These were the terms on which Mr. Plues offered me his farm; and if the farmer finds the half of all, he takes the half of all, and the owner has the other half. I committed a mistake, when I said in my letter there were no rents to pay, for I was informed by Mr. Paton that there are several farms in this neighbourhood let at one dollar per acre—cleared land only paid for. He is my employer, and owns nearly 400 acres of land, for which he has been offered 25 dollars each acre, free purchase. It is situated about a mile

and a half west of the beautiful village of Lyons, and the Erie canal goes through it. He arrived in this country about 30 years ago, and had no great capital when he came. Where I spoke of travelling in sleighs for pleasure, I forgot to say that I look upon this season, viz. winter, to be the most pleasant throughout all the year. It is the season in which the inhabitants visit their friends—they reckon very little on travelling 100 miles in a sleigh to pay a visit—there are bells hung round each horse's neck, which make a constant tinkling—they go with great speed. The land south-west of the great bend of the Susquehanna river, abounds with wild deer, and many a one makes a good deal of money by killing them, as the venison can be readily sold for 6 or 8 cents per lb. As to the farm produce, butter sells at 12½ cents. per lb.—apples about 20 cents. per bushel, [9d. per sleek]—peaches 25—cheese 8 cents. per lb.—cyder about one dollar per barrel, [½d. per English pint,] much cheaper than your sour milk—boarding, in genteel taverns, from a dollar and a half, to two dollars per week—one meal 25 cents.—passage between New York and Albany one dollar, and found—passage on the Erie canal, one cent. per mile, or two cents. and found. Six per cent. interest is readily got for money, and good security. Cloths of all kinds are higher priced than in Britain, and of inferior quality—yet they are making rapid improvements in manufactures, and there is good encouragement for mechanics of every class. A man may smoke his pipe at very little expense, tobacco being from 12½ to 20 cents. per lb.; and whisky 25 cents. per gallon [2½d. per common bottle.] A dollar is about 4s. 2d. sterling—a cent. is one halfpenny sterling.

Extract of a Letter from an Emigrant who left Scotland, for Canada, in 1833—*dated Zorra, London District, September* 19, 1833.

Dear Brother,—When we arrived at Quebec, a steamer came alongside and took us and our luggage, in 30 hours sailing, to Montreal. Each adult 7s. luggage free. Captain

A——— got our custom-house business transacted at Quebec by his man of business. When we arrived at Montreal, several men came to us wishing to engage to take us to Prescot. If you come, make the best bargain you can with them. We employed M'Pherson & Co. who keep a store three quarters of a mile above the place where the steamer stops on the side of the canal. Our luggage cost 2s. 6d. per cwt. All sorts of provisions free. Each adult 10s. 2d. They were at the expense of carting us all up from the steamer to their store, where we lodged, till the boat sailed, which was next morning. We paid nothing for lodging, there being great opposition among the boat owners. We sailed in what is called a Durham boat, which was partly covered. We arrived at Prescot, and were landed on the wharf; paid 3d. per cwt. for wharfage, and had liberty to lodge in the store free, until the schooner in which we were to embark should sail, which was in three days. Our passage to Hamilton (at the westernmost end of Lake Ontario) was 2s. 6d. each, luggage 7d. per cwt.; four days sailing 300 miles. We were put on shore at Land's wharf, and lived in a school-house close by, which belonged to Mr. Land. Our luggage was put into the store, lodging and wharfage cost 7s. 6d. for nine days. We then left the women and travelled 50 miles up to Zorra, through woods and very bad roads. We looked about two or three days for land to suit us, which is all very good in this township. We saw many fine lots for sale, and at last fixed on one of 100 acres, at 12s. sterling per acre, or 3 dollars currency, but it was long before we knew whether we could get it or not. We had to go to York, 110 miles distant, about the land. It is a fine lot on the banks of the Thames. We are now well settled, all in good health, and have built a good log-house, and fogged it well. We have a good cow, which cost 22 dollars, with a calf three months old. A yoke of oxen cost 65 dollars, the best in all the settlement. We expect to have another cow this fall. We have chopped, logged, and cleared 4½ acres, and sown it in wheat. There are plenty of ducks, partridges, pigeons, and deer in the woods, some of which we have almost every day, and thousands of fruit trees, of many kinds. We keep our health remarkably well, and

like the country as well, but we think long for your coming out. Mr. M. has bought ninety acres from a man here, five of which were cleared. I would sooner give 3½ dollars for ours, than 2½ for his purchase.

To Mr. G. or others who wish to know what we think of Canada, I would say that many trifling things we find different from what we expected, but on the whole better. We like it remarkably well, and if we keep our health, as we seem to do, we have no fear of making a comfortable independent living. This is one of the most healthy townships in Upper Canada. The land is of the very best quality, and well watered, which in some townships and districts is scarce. Those who are willing to follow after land ought to come out immediately, as it has risen in price considerably since we came here. There are still great numbers of emigrants arriving daily. A person can commence on land very well with £50, but better with more.

Our wheat is looking beautiful, and four inches high; we have pitted our potatoes, and are going to the mill next week with a grist. We have got another cow, which cost seventeen dollars, so we shall have plenty of milk, and honey also, by the time you come out. Labouring men can get plenty of work here, and thanks besides payment. Several who came with us got employment the first day at 5s. and 6s. (Halifax currency) per day.

Directions for the Voyage, and after arrival in the Country.

FROM THE SAME.

Go in good time, and secure a berth in the ship to your liking.

Do not take one, on either side, opposite the hatchway, because, when at sea, the water often rushes in, and be sure to close in your berth with boards, or get the captain to do it; the beds should not be narrower than three feet, on no account.

The following is a list of the provisions, &c. proper to be taken to sea for *four* persons, as steerage passengers.

16 or 18 pecks of Potatoes, in a barrel *with a lock* upon it.
40 lb. of good beef, well salted in brine, — do. —

16 lb. of butter.

3 lb. of coffee.

3 or 4 doz. *old* bottled beer, which has less chance of *flying* than if new.

Some dozens of eggs, packed in salt.

½ doz. cod fish, cut in pieces for boiling.

Some dozens of Buckie haddocks, well dried for keeping.

Milk does not keep well.

No sweetmeats are relished at sea.

A few oranges, which at times taste very pleasant to the parched palate.

Some cheese.

8 lb. of treacle, in a flaggon.

1 stone of barley—a good deal of pepper and mustard.

Plenty of carrots, turnips, and onions, for broth; they will keep all the voyage.

28 lb. of fine ship bread.

8 or 10 quartern loaves, baked hard, from Matthews.

1 boll of oatmeal, 6 pecks baked into bannocks and cakes, very well fired, and flat for packing.

Some white puddings.

Do. suet for dumplings.

A few candles, and a white-iron lanthern with horn.

1 bottle of vinegar, to use in water on shipboard.

1 do. of castor oil, and some oz. of colocynth, and rhubarb pills.

6 lb. of Epsom salts, and 1 lb. senna.

These medicines are very dear here.

Tin pan to fit the stove in the ship, and it is convenient to have one for hooking on the ribs of the grate, when the top of the fire is occupied.

Kettle for making coffee, &c.

N.B.—Use no crockery, but, in its stead, jugs and bowls of tin.

Broth pot, frying-pan, tin kettle.

You must have all your things packed up in boxes or barrels, so that you can replace them in safety. When you have to ship and unship them, have *locks* on all of them; have nothing in bags. I would warn you to look sharp, for sailors and passengers will sometimes make mistakes as to what is their own and what is not. Have all your tin dishes

marked, as they are apt to disappear without leave. Put your beef and your potatoes into the hold of the ship; your beer and cakes where you can have access; and those things most commonly applied to should be stowed away near your bed. *Nota bene.*—Always lock your boxes when you leave them.

The following are some necessary articles which you should bring along with you:—

A pair or two of stout shoes each; no iron but on the heels. Cooking utensils, crockery, clothes, and no furniture—two gridirons. Bring a bellows, shovel, and kitchen tongs, candlesticks, no lamps; pack some things into a tub or two. Tin water pails will be found useful, baskets, two tea-pots, coffee-pot, clock. No axes, for what we brought were of little use, so we bought others here, but a small one might be taken. Clothes of all kinds can be bought at Hamilton (U. C.) very cheap; blankets are not so. Wool is much cheaper than with you. Bring a large tin plate oven, with feet. B—— wants ½ doz. stout cotton pirns, a few balls of cotton thread, white and stout. Bring some flat and deep plates, two or three pudding dishes, with white-iron ones of the same size. A brass-pan. Soap and soda. Large oil flask—a tin candle-mould for three or four candles; twenty yards or so of narrow sacking; nine harrow teeth, 12 inches long, by 1¼ square, of good Swedish iron; one scythe, and mounting for three, the rings 2 inches diameter; a mason's small hammer; an auger 1¾ or 1½; a light grape for the byre; two pitch-forks, one a size less than the other, with ferrils for them; cramp vice, glue pot, and glue; a wright's bench screw, and nut; two logging chains of Swedish iron, (for the oxen drawing away the trees after being cut) of the following dimensions—11 feet long, links 2 inch. made of 1½ inch rod, or stouter, a strong hook at each end, six inches long, and *flat*, get a link into the chain 4 feet 5 inches from the one end; the use of which is to put one of the hooks into.*

Bring plenty of *farthings*, which go as far as halfpennies or penny pieces, each of these passing *for a copper*. You

* In Canada, such chains cost about from 15 to 25 dollars per 100 lbs.

will find them very useful in purchasing milk, or other refreshments, in coming up the river.

At Montreal you may lay in the following stores ;—some soap ; 2 lb. of tea (young hyson) ; 1 lb. black tea ; (we shall soon have plenty of sugar from our own trees.) Some fresh provisions, which are cheaper there than at Quebec.

As soon as you can ascertain how many packages you have to go with you, call at the Custom-house, although it were some days before the ship is to sail, and give in the number of them, mentioning also their contents, whether clothing, books, utensils, tools, provisions, &c. with the average value of each, at a low estimate. Then you get a permit, which you present to the searching officer at the ship, where one always attends. No duty, exept shore-dues, on luggage. At Quebec none at all, only on goods for sale, which are 2½ per cent. The searching officers there are not very strict. Do not have your boxes too large, as we had ; they will be easier managed.

On leaving the ship, remember that you come into immediate contact with many people who will take every advantage over you which they can, so look sharp in your bargains, and after your luggage. Keep a strict watch over these *picaroons* wherever the boats stop in your voyage up the river, or on the lakes ; for, on these occasions, crowds of people assemble, and come on board ostensibly to *assist* you, but often to carry off any handy article. Even on leaving the ship at Quebec be on your guard, and call a muster of your various articles, in case the sailors should take a fancy to any of them.

You may go all the way from Montreal to Prescot (150 miles,) by water, and though you have to pass the rapids, these are not so terrible as they are sometimes described. You should take your passage in a Durham boat, which is partly covered. Provisions are very dear all along the river, so if you bring as much as will do to Hamilton, the better. Remember these always go *free* of freight. On arriving at Prescot it is then all plain sailing, and you may embark in a steamer or schooner, the first being the quickest and most comfortable conveyance, the second is the cheapest by half, but the time of passage uncertain. Enquire instantly for the next vessel which is to sail. The schooner

we sailed in was four days in going about 300 miles ; whichever you choose, get on board the one or the other as soon as possible with your baggage. If you *store* your things for a single night, you pay 3d. per cwt. Lodgings can be easily got at Prescot, at 3d. each person per night. They will put you on shore at Land's wharf, which is within a mile of Hamilton ; I mean the steamer or schooner people, if you ask them. When we hear of your arrival there, we will come with our oxen and bring up your luggage.

Although we have described the passage by Quebec, the one by New York is safer on account of the ice, which is often fatal to vessels in steering for the St. Laurence. We heard of several being lost this year by getting entangled in it, especially early in the spring. In either way, you are equally in the hands of the Almighty, who can save on land, or on water, or on ice.

Recollect to have rope-handles on all your boxes, well secured to bear the weight of the box by one end, as they are all hoisted out of the vessels by the handles. Have locks on them, and a few screws ; no ropes round them, as they are troublesome to rope and unrope. Get them all placed in the hold, as near the stern of the ship as possible.

You will tell Mr. ——— that at Quebec and Montreal I could not sell any of the goods, but at far under their price, so I resolved to take them farther up the country, which I did, but I found even then that *money* could not be got for them, only produce of the country, so we sold some of them for that, and are selling now and then. We will use the produce, and remit the money when we have the most of them sold. There are some of them we can hardly sell at any rate, such as locks and hinges. Knives, saws, spades, and spoons, we have almost sold.

We are very ill off here for clover to the cattle ; it is not to be bought ; I mean *red* clover, which is best. Will you therefore bring as much as sow two acres ; the quantity will be about 16 lb. Could you also bring some rye grass seed, a little will do as we can raise more from it. We have Timothy grass here in its place, but we want to try it. Will you pay particular attention to getting it packed close up in a box.

Get all your Sovereigns exchanged at Montreal, where you will receive 23s. 9d. or 24s. for them; some will give you more than others.

Extract of a Letter, from Mrs. ——— to Mrs. ——— from the same place, and of the same date.

SINCE I recovered the fatigue of the voyage, I have been better in health than in Aberdeen. This is a healthy place, and we have neighbours near us. All things are comfortable enough, and I am content, but I often think about near friends and acquaintances whom I shall never see again.

If it be that you come out, a few hints will be of service to you, as we saw many things destroyed by improper packing. You should have a sufficient box to hold your bonnets, with nothing besides to crush them. Get three large flannel shirts. Have as few things open in your berth as possible; a bag to hold the clean, and another for the dirty. A cloth cap for yourself, and others for the children, as *bonnets* are not convenient at sea, and your dress should be of a warm description.

Do not distress yourself preparing great store of things, as if you could get nothing here. We can buy cotton prints, and cotton of all kinds, as cheap as at home. You may bring a few cuts of worsted for stockings, but we have far finer wool, and cheaper, than with you. We can have plenty of feathers as every one has dozens of geese, and they are plucked every month. You will have to supply your own bedding on board of ship.

Bring some blankets, as they are scarce here; 2 tea kettles, brander, and crook. Be sure to pack your dishes well. Keep your mind easy on the voyage, and be always eating something.

Extract of a Letter from a Mason, now in the United States, late from Scotland; dated Dec. 31, 1833, *Pennsylvania.*

WE landed safely at Quebec on the 17th of May, and found trade very brisk. Mason's wages 5s. per day. I was pro-

mised more, if I inclined to stop in the place, but fearing the long winter in Lower Canada, I proceeded to Montreal, where I staid two months, and worked at a dollar per day. While there, I received a letter from a friend in the United States, in which he informed me that the best place for a tradesman was there. I accordingly left Montreal and proceeded as far as New York, where I entered into the employment of Mr. ——— and earned the above wages, but had I been acquainted with the tools and manner of working, I could have got much more. Some masons about this make three dollars per day. There were about sixty stone cutters employed by Mr. ——— at the time I was with him; and he would willingly have engaged more if it had been possible to procure them. At the end of two weeks I left the employment of Mr. ———, and engaged with a Dutchman who has promised me work for a season. My wages now are $1\frac{1}{4}$ dollars, and paid in cash every Saturday night.* Masons can do little here during the months of January and February. As yet we have had no snow this season, but heavy falls of rain, and hard frosts. This place is much better for tradesmen and labourers to come to than Canada is; but the land in Canada is better and cheaper. Here, the wood is almost cleared off the ground. Land is getting higher every year. In winter, the day light is much longer than in Scotland. At present (a quarter past five o'clock, P.M.) I can see to write without candlelight, and we have good day light at seven in the morning. I do not say that a fortune can be made here in the course of a year or two, but this is the country for work and wages. A sober and industrious tradesman, or labourer, can save a great deal more money than he can do at home. The price of shoes and clothing is about the same here as in Scotland. You can have board, lodging, and washing here, for two dollars per week, and the board is equal to that of any gentleman in Aberdeen.

* In Canada, tradesmen are not generally paid every week or fortnight, as at home; but at very irregular periods—one, two, and sometimes three months.

Hints to Canadian Emigrants, by Mr. Fergusson.

Few things will puzzle an emigrant more than the choice of a situation; and the contradictory statements which selfish motives will present to him, require his utmost prudence and caution to sift. In general, he ought to be in no hurry. If he can afford to board with a respectable family for some months, I am confident that his time and money will be well repaid, by the knowledge and experience which may be thus acquired. Besides the parts of the country I have touched upon, there are many others at least equally suitable. The Sandwich, Amherst, and Malden districts are very desirable, and being far west, few comparatively think of visiting them. The climate is equal to any part of the province. There is a daily line of steamers from Buffalo to Detroit River, on which they lie; and a steamer this season is to run from Chippeway to Sandwich. The style of farming is bad, the settlers being mostly descended from French Canadians, and retaining all their unprofitable habits. The price asked for uncleared land is about 15s. or 20s. per acre; and some of the old farms may be had reasonable enough.

Miscellaneous Notes on Canada. From Chambers' Journal.

We have just had put into our hands the following statements regarding prices of land, transport from place to place, &c., in Upper Canada, by a gentleman who left the colony in the month of November 1833, and who took pains to ensure accuracy in his very useful details.

"The writer, after nearly two years' residence, and, on a former occasion, upwards of twelve months' experience, would advise none to proceed to Upper Canada, under the erroneous idea of eating the bread of idleness; but those who possess a small capital—families, particularly those with grown-up sons—young men, or women of sober and industrious habits—could not do better than proceed to that country, where they would receive a full remuneration for their labour.

The legal interest for money in the province is six per cent.; but matters are generally transacted at eight, and, within the knowledge of the writer, at ten per cent.

The emigrant, on his arrival in York, Upper Canada, or other parts of the province, can make choice of his location wherever there are crown lands, or clergy reserves, for disposal. The conditions of the sales for crown lands are as follows:—One-fourth of the purchase-money to be paid down, and the remainder at three annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. on each instalment, payable with the instalment: and for clergy reserves, ten per cent., to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder in nine annual instalments of ten per cent. each, with interest on each instalment, to be paid with the instalment.

The writer, feeling most anxious to put all on their guard who proceed to Canada for the purpose of taking land, trusts they will be careful in avoiding the many low adventurers who will throw themselves in their way, in order to deceive them, it being their general practice, with regard to strangers, to endeavour to take advantage, as they are for the most part engaged in the traffic of lands; so that the emigrant may be induced to travel about the country from place to place, and spend more money than would pay the whole purchase of a farm. But let every emigrant repair to the government offices in York, where he will receive the most polite attention, and every information he requires. The writer is most happy in thus having it in his power to lay before the public, from his own personal experience, the anxiety and unremitting attention on the part of his excellency, Sir John Colborne, lieutenant-governor of the province, in forwarding the views of every new settler, not only with his most kind advice, but also in going round with the stranger to the different public offices, in order to the attainment of their wishes; also every individual employed in and about the government offices. Lands can also be obtained from the Canada Company, at their office in York, or of their agents throughout the country; and abundance of cleared and partly cleared land is always attainable. The first crop from newly cleared land pays the expense of clearing and fencing. All lands are rising annually in value."

Choosing a Location, and the Titles to Property.

FROM THE EMIGRANT'S FRIEND.

THE following considerations are offered merely to facilitate you in observing and enquiring for yourself. In choosing a property, *location* is generally the first thing looked to. 1st, Its vicinity to a good market town, or a principal road or canal, on both of which latter there are generally stores where you can dispose of your produce. 2d, The state of the bye-roads in its vicinity. Proprietors are assessed, to work upon these a certain number of days every year, proportioned to the value of their property, and the better these are, or the more of them completed, (for according to the district plans they are generally very numerous, although only one at a time is opened) the less are proprietors assessed, and the more valuable are their properties. I was amused, although sorrowfully so, some years ago, by a letter which was shewn to me, from an emigrant to his friend here. He had been lured into the Canadian woods, by having land given to him *for nothing*. Along with his family, he had gone through six years of privations and hardships which no earthly reward would induce them to go through again. One year they were well nigh starved, owing to the deers having ate up the little crop of grain which they had sown in their partially cleared field, and to the bears paying a similar compliment to their Indian corn; for except during three months in the winter, they were cut off from all intercourse with their kind; a swamp "like the Greenock harbour at low water," lying between them and the nearest settlement. Yet he thanked God that their difficulties were fewer now, for they were getting used to the fever and ague, and expected soon to have a wooden causeway completed through the swamp; and they were also able (after six years of toil) to get enough of produce off their farm to feed themselves, and to procure a few of the *luxuries* (knives and forks and spoons, I suppose) which they had been used to in Britain. Mind they were very poor people whilst here; from this you will perceive the importance of the word *luxuries*. The roads, however, he considered a great hardship: his son and he had to work two or three weeks in the year upon them; and he saw

no end to this, for though the causeway through the swamp was nearly ready for going upon, "yet there were twelve roads in the township, *and all these roads to be made.*" Here then is the price, or rather rent, paid by this poor man for his property—six weeks labour annually, which, considering that he kept himself, was equal to £8 or 52 dollars. The generous bestower for nothing, be it observed, having his adjacent lands increased in value, to the amount of the roads made through them, independent of the advantage of having a neighbourhood commenced in them; and having probably purchased them himself at the rate of one or two shillings for each acre. 3d, The state and vicinity of schools to the intended purchase; as also of places of worship. The expense of schools in the United States is defrayed in part by an allowance from government.

Look well to the rights of a property before paying away your money for it. These are of three kinds:—1st, Those which you may get from the government, which will only be in the case of your being the first purchaser. You only require to see that these be accurately drawn out. The lots are marked by the public surveyors, by blazoning some principal tree, near, or at the corners of it; seek these out before you take possession, and then get your purchase inserted in the Register office, which I will speak of presently. 2d, Those which you may get in the shape of a Sheriff's warrant. Farms are very often sold by Sheriff-sale, to pay the debts held upon them by individuals, but more frequently for debts of the government, which sells at a very long credit; and, by the way, you may sometimes get excellent bargains at these sales. A Sheriff's warrant is just another form for a government right; so you have nothing to do but to register from it. 3d, Those which you may get from public companies, or from individuals. Public companies are generally able to make good their engagements; but they sometimes undergo such changes that you are apt to lose recourse upon them; and with individuals you are very much exposed, as properties in America are so easily transferred from one to another. It is the rights of those from whom you are about to purchase, that you are to scrutinize. They may never have had just titles; or they may have sold secretly, or have mortgaged their land for loans, or some unadjusted line

of division may mar the quietness of their possession. Take the number of the lot, and the name of the township; which are the marks affixed by the government, when they divided the county into townships and lots; and remember that your proposed purchase may be only a subdivision of that lot; and go to the Register Office, of which there is one in every county; and on giving your marks, and paying a small trifle, a list of all the valid rights relating to the property, will be opened up before you; as any titles not registered, are not held binding by the law. When you complete your purchase, get the transaction registered.

The following Extract of a Letter, from a Clergyman, appeared in the Aberdeen Journal, in November 1831.

The immediate neighbourhood of Montreal affords a very advantageous field for a farmer, but land is proportionally dear, and it would require a considerable capital to purchase a farm. In the more remote parts of the Lower Province, where a commencement might be made with much less money, there are several circumstances unfavourable and disagreeable to a settler from home. In most situations he would find himself surrounded by foreigners, and out of the reach of schools and the ordinances of religion. Besides, the climate is very severe, the winter usually lasting for seven months, during which the ground is constantly covered with deep snow, and a most intense degree of cold prevails. In Upper Canada, especially in this part of it, there is quite a different state of things. I have now been here for more than a year and a half, and have had sufficient opportunity of obtaining information regarding the country. Upper Canada is a wide word, the province so called, extending much more than 1,000 miles in length along the shores of the rivers and lakes which bound it on the south, or rather the south east, and divide it from the United States. Now, you will easily see that in such an extensive country there must be a great diversity of soil and climate. Where it meets the Lower Province, the length of the winter and the degree of

cold are great, but both these gradually decrease as you proceed. If I may judge from the experience of a year and a half, this cannot be called an unhealthy country. Ague and fever are the most common diseases, as in all new countries, but I have no doubt, that by avoiding the night air, and by other precautions, the risk of sickness would be much lessened. Strangers are said to be more liable to these distempers than natives of the country. I know, however, several individuals from home, (Scotland) who have not, in the course of a dozen of years, been attacked by them. Ague indeed is thought nothing of, being rather troublesome than dangerous. As to the soil in these parts, it is generally of the richest kind, varying from a strong clay, well adapted for raising wheat, to a rich black mould, and a fine sandy loam. It is covered with wood, of almost all kinds excepting pine, of which there is none in this neighbourhood. There is abundance of oak, ash, maple, beech, hickery, walnut, chesnut, &c. These sorts of trees are those found on the first soils, and they grow to a great size here. You will, however, form a better idea of both soil and climate from a knowledge of the crops produced. Those most extensively raised are wheat, Indian corn, oats, and barley. Much attention is also paid to the cultivation of tobacco, for which the soil and climate here are excellently adapted. Great crops of hay are procured, as also of potatoes; but no turnips are ever sown in the field, for no good reason that I can learn. It may also give you some more light on the subject to mention, that an English acre is usually sown with a bushel, or a bushel and a peck (Winchester measure) of wheat, and gives a return of from 30 to 40 for one. Two bushels of oats are generally sown on an acre; but I cannot tell you the precise return, but I believe it to be higher than in the case of wheat. All sorts of fruit trees grow in great perfection —peaches, plums, pears, and apples. Every farmer of any standing makes a point of having a large orchard of apple trees—and cider is made in great quantities. As to the prices of farm produce in Canada, they vary considerably, according to the distance from market. An average crop of Indian corn per acre is 40 bushels. About 800 lbs. of tobacco may, at least, be looked for from an acre, and it sells for 25s. per 100 lbs. You must not think that a farmer here

can make a fortune, or live without labour; these things are not to be expected. But he will have hardly any taxes to pay, and no rent at all. All his labour will be for his own profit; every year will render his situation more comfortable and independent, and if he have a family, he has the pleasing prospect of being able to provide for them. In short, in my opinion, it is an excellent country for a poor man, and still better for one who has a little means.

From a Cabinetmaker who left Aberdeen last Summer, to his Father, dated Montreal, 20th December, 1833.

DEAR FATHER,—Every thing I could think of in Scotland seemed to turn against me, but here it is not the case. I cannot tell what may be alloted me in future, but, in the meantime, I have very flattering prospects, and may reasonably hope for all that is necessary for a pilgrim, till it shall please God to remove me from this earthly scene.

I beg that you, my Mother, and other friends may have no anxiety concerning us—it is true we have not all we could wish for, but we are much better off than I expected. To-day my wife has bought 16 lb. of middling beef for 2s. and we can buy an ox's head at from 6d. to 10d.; we have just got in a half bushel of peas, for soup, at 2s. 3d.; also a barrel of flour, containing 196 lbs., for 28s. 9d., and we have the old meal-cask nearly full of good oatmeal, so we may have porridge and bread for a long time. My wife bakes excellent loaves, so that if you were here, you would not require to hurt your gums with hard cakes. I have already saved a few pounds from my wages, which are at 3s. 4d. a day, since the short day came in. We have had frost and snow for some time, but the weather is excellent yet—but I am told that January and February are severe months—the river is not yet frozen.

I have been very fortunate in getting into the employment of the best master in town—in the shop we feel quite comfortable, as we have a stove 3 feet by 2 and 2½ feet high, always kept blazing—every dwelling house is furnished with a stove.

A. B. has just returned from the Upper Province, and says that several buildings are lying unfinished for want of workmen, and masons' wages 6s. 3d. per day, summer and winter, and that it is by far the best place in every respect, so I intend going up as soon as I can.

Now, as to your coming out, we would be glad to have you with us, and I do think you should come—believe me, I wish all my friends in this country. Tell C. D. that I think he should come out if he can get the means—were I in his place, with the knowledge I now have of this country, I would not hesitate a moment. Mason's wages here in summer are 5s. per day, and stone cutters, that is, men who work the pick, mallet, and chissel, can work almost the whole of the winter; he would not, I think, be at any loss for work. If he comes, it should be in the spring, as it would not be advisable for a mason, not possessed of money, to come here in the fall, as he might not get employment until the spring, by coming out at that time he would be able to save as much money in the summer as would keep him in winter, or carry him up the country where work may be had the greater part of the winter.

If you come, observe the following directions—get good chaff for your beds; half blankets are better than double ones, and you would require a rough sheet, with plenty of small cord for roping them and other parcels on leaving the ship. When you arrive at Quebec do not loiter about, but keep your mind bent on your object—the sooner you leave the ship the better, but endeavour to select good company, and go together by the first steamer—you will thus be able to help each other. You will require to keep a strict watch on your luggage—the proprietors of the steam vessels are not accountable for luggage, it is therefore wholly at your own risk. Let those who go on shore at Quebec carefully avoid drinking ardent spirits.

I have given you my advice, but I trust you will think for yourselves, and do what you consider best. I can only say that what I have written I believe to be truth.

Extract of a Letter from New York, 29th July, 1833.

LET emigrants bring with them plenty of woollen clothing, for themselves and families; that article is very dear here. The woollen clothes, if not made up, must be cut.* Cotton goods are cheap. Emigrants should not bring out any heavy or standing furniture, this being an excellent land for beds and mattresses; yet we brought out some, which saved us advancing cash. The expence of travelling by water to the Western country is exceedingly moderate.

OUTFIT.

From Magrath's authentic Letters from Upper Canada.

I will suppose a young man to have the usual clothes, &c. of a gentleman; in addition to these, let him bring—

A moleskin jacket, price	£1	10	0
One doz. striped cotton shirts	2	0	0
One doz. of thick, country-knit, worsted stockings	1	0	0
Four very warm night caps	0	4	0
Four Guernsey shirts	0	12	0
Four pair flannel drawers	0	14	0
Four blankets	1	10	0
Sailor's jacket, waistcoat and trowsers	2	10	0
Two pair of very strong shoes, high enough to protect the ankle,	1	4	0
Four pillow cases	0	6	0
One curled hair mattress	1	4	0
Six towels	0	5	0
Canteen, with all necessary cooking apparatus	3	10	0
One of Butler's medicine chests, with his medicine directory	2	0	0
One fur cap and gloves	0	15	0
Four pair of thick Russia duck trowsers	1	10	0
One pocket compass	0	3	0
Total,	£20	17	0
With implements and tools amounting to	5	12	0
Total,	£26	9	0

* Supposed to allude to saving the duty on cloth.

Boots and shoes are bad and dear in Canada, and tailors' work is higher than in London; but the less money that an emigrant expends on any article which he *may* not want for several months, the better for his purse and other comforts here.

PASSAGE OUT—FROM THE SAME.

No single man should think of supplying his own provisions for the voyage; he cannot inspect the dressing of them; should he club with a family of strangers providing theirs, he will find, when about to land, a much greater diminution of his stock than he had anticipated, and experience in the end that he has been humbugged. What is called, and considered a *cheap* passage, should be avoided by those who are not greatly straightened in means, as it usually proves the dearest in the end. It is bad management to make one's self miserable for the sake of a few pounds, during perhaps a long and boisterous voyage; shut up, it may be, during six or eight weeks, with all the inconveniences of breakfasting, dining, sleeping, and *getting sick* in the same wretched apartment of a crazy merchant vessel.

My father had made a written contract with the Captain at Liverpool, by which the latter was bound to land us at Montreal, and also, to allow us the privilege of remaining on board there, while arranging for our passage to York; and this prudent arrangement obviated the incurring any serious expenses until our arrival at the last-mentioned place.

The Captains frequently land their passengers at *Quebec*, although they have been paid for their passage to *Montreal*. I am informed, however, that an act exists, by which they may be fined £20, if convicted before a Magistrate, of compelling passengers to land any where but at the place agreed on.

The contract ought to be entered into in writing, to prevent misunderstanding.

My father compelled our captain to defray the charges of our passage to Montreal from Quebec, as he did not proceed with his vessel farther than that port.

CLIMATE OF CANADA.

[As the great degree of cold of a Canadian winter is so much more intense than what we are accustomed to in Britain, this is held by many to be a decisive objection to a permanent residence there. The opinions, therefore, of those emigrants who have experienced it, and a knowledge of how it is borne by them, is of consequence to be inquired into most particularly. Besides the information on this point which will be found occurring incidentally in the letters of emigrants as here given, the following extracts on the subject we can have no doubt may be depended on.]

FROM M'GREGOR'S BRITISH AMERICA.

THE temperature of the climate of Canada is much colder at Quebec, and along the river St. Lawrence to the eastward, than at Montreal or Upper Canada. The duration of winter is frequently two months longer. Severe frosts commence in November, and ice seldom disappears until the last week of April. In summer the heat is as intensely oppressive as in the southern States; but when the wind shifts to the north, the temperature, particularly below Quebec, changes sometimes from 120° Fahr. to 60° or under. The average summer heat in the shade is about 82°; it is sometimes 120°. Snow falls in great quantities at one time, but long periods of clear frosty weather intervene between snow storms. The temperature of the region south and west of the bend of the Ottawa at Bytown, lying between Lakes Ontario, Huron, and Erie, are milder in winter, but in some parts less salubrious in summer. Fogs are unknown. A light mist, occasioned by the condensation at night and evaporation in the morning, appears occasionally about sunrise, but soon dissipates.

Canada is eminently blessed with a remarkably clear atmosphere. The sky at Montreal, both in summer and winter, is beautifully bright. I have often heard it compared to that of the Mediterranean. Rains in summer and autumn are far from being frequent, but they fall in great quantities at one time. Waterspouts are sometimes formed on the great

lakes. Thunder storms, although of short duration, are remarkably violent, particularly at and near Quebec. Squalls of wind are frequent on the lakes and rivers, in the vicinity of high lands. Strong gales of wind occur in Canada about the 20th of October. They sometimes, particularly on the great lakes, resemble perfect hurricanes.

In summer, Fahrenheit ranges from 72° to 100°, while it blows in the prevailing directions from south to west; but on shifting to the north, the mercury soon after sinks to 50°, and sometimes lower. The climate is remarkably dry.

In winter a day scarcely occurs, except it rains, and that seldom, in which people do not work in the woods. A very mild winter is always considered a disadvantage in Upper Canada.

The climate is milder in summer, and its severity of much shorter duration in winter, than that of Lower Canada, which is also considered, in some respects, less salubrious.

The climate, however, generally speaking, is healthy; and the exceptions are, like the fens of Lincolnshire, in England, low wet tracts, and still water, in which vegetable substances in progress of decomposition are deposited. These are found in low lands and marshes, where agues and lake fevers are common in summer and autumn. As the country is opened, and these places drained, periodical diseases will likely disappear, as they seldom prevail on the *dry* lands. The author of a very useful little book, lately published, who has long resided in Upper Canada, says, "the notoriously unhealthy parts chiefly occur between the Rideau Lake and Lake Ontario; between the Bay of Quinté and the lake, and at some marshy tracts at each end of Lake Erie."

Fevers and agues are also prevalent around Lake St. Clair. Occasionally, like the influenza this year in England, and other epidemics, aguish fevers break out generally in the province. In the remarkably hot summer of 1828, the lakes appeared, like fresh water kept long on shipboard, in a state of putrefaction; and in course of the disengagement which restores their usual limpid purity, threw up a noxious slime. Fever and ague, in almost every part of Upper Canada, followed.

Intemperance and careless exposure of the person while in

a state of perspiration, or in, and after over-exertion, certainly dispose the constitution to agues. This was manifest among the workmen along the Rideau Canal. Drinking cold water, when the weather is very hot, is also dangerous. A little brandy or other spirit should be moderately mixed with water, when taken on being thirsty.

Quinine is the general specific. A little sulphur, mixed with a glass of spirits, wholesome diet, proper attention to clothing and cleanliness, will also effect a cure.

Opinion of the Climate, by Mr. Fergusson.

The salubrity or unwholesome nature of a climate is a matter of high importance to the inhabitants, and still more so to those who encounter it as strangers. Upper Canada may safely be pronounced a healthy climate. It is certainly subjected to greater extremes of heat and of cold than the maritime country of Britain, but, with ordinary attention, an equal portion of health and of longevity may be enjoyed in Canada as in any part of the globe. Winter in the Lower Province is always longer, and frequently more severe, than in the Upper, and in this consists any difference between them. But have we not heard of fever and ague in every part of them both? True—aguish attacks prevail here and in the States, even as they have done in our own boasted climate, within the recollection of thousands still alive. In a new country, while it is yet in a raw state, such things must for a time be expected; but even the poor and hard worked emigrant has too often his own folly and imprudence to thank for his sufferings. Reckless and foolhardy, he exposes his person to noxious vapours from the swampy borders of a lake, or to some sudden chill, when predisposed to fever from fatigue, or in a state of profuse perspiration. Others, again, fall victims to intemperance, and the blame rests, most unjustly, with the climate. There are two, or perhaps three, table-lands in Canada, which increase in salubrity as you rise above the level of the lakes, and, of course, these are points to be kept in view when choosing a location. That a certain degree of miasma exists is nevertheless cer-

tain, because even infants carefully attended to, are occasionally subject to aguish attacks; but, in general, a reasonable attention to sobriety, cleanliness, and personal comfort, all prove preventives, and the disease is generally admitted to be on the decrease. In some seasons it breaks forth wholesale, like epidemics in other parts of the world. Three years ago this occurred in the Upper Province. The season had been extremely hot and moist. The waters of Ontario, generally clear as crystal, cast up a slime in the month of July; and towards autumn, fever and ague raged throughout the land. Quinine is, of course, known to be a sovereign specific; and for more ordinary practice, a tea-spoonful of sulphur in a wine-glass of brandy or other spirit, taken two or three times a-day, accompanied by cathartics and moderate nourishing diet, with suitable clothing, generally effect a cure.

CLIMATE OF CANADA.

From Strachan's Visit to the Province of Upper Canada.

THE winters of Canada have long been an object of terror to Englishmen; and yet a Quebec winter, cold as it is, will be found much more agreeable than an English one; and fewer, in proportion, suffer from its severity. The people of Canada are more careful to protect themselves from cold: they do not expose themselves to the external air, without being warmly clothed; and they are particularly attentive to the keeping of the head, hands, and feet warm. These precautions the Indians likewise take, and never seem to be affected by the coldest winter.

In winter the air is very dry, and entirely deprived of its moisture by congelation; and, from this dryness, it has less effect on the human body than moist air, many degrees warmer.

The climate of Upper is milder than that of Lower Canada, the change being very perceptible as you proceed up the river St. Lawrence. At Kingston, the season is ten or twelve days earlier than at Montreal; and at Niagara they are as much earlier than at Kingston. Indeed the difference of the seasons at Niagara and York, though distant only thirty miles, is very considerable.

CLIMATE.

From Doyle's Hints.

THE summer in Upper Canada is hotter than ours, but brisk and pleasant from refreshing breezes; the winter sharp but dry, bracing, and invigorating, and on the whole you would suppose it much more agreeable than our winter, in which we have so much *cold dampness*, which is more unpleasant and trying to the constitution than a *greater degree of cold* prevailing in a *dry* frosty air. From the end of August to November the weather is delicious; October is there the most delightful month in the year, after which commences what is termed the *Indian summer*, of most agreeable temperature.

There are, however, in the other months sudden and decisive changes from heat to cold, and thunder showers in spring are not unfrequent; but a defective corn crop, from deficiency of heat, or the prevalence of rain, is never heard of. In winter the cold is scarcely ever such as to prevent out of door labour.—Rain seldom falls in that season, and as there are not then the variations of weather experienced in England, colds, and the other disorders which arise from those changes, and especially from *wetness*, do not prevail there. A clear frosty air and bright sun continue during the winter, which sets in *about* Christmas.

Spring, (or rather *summer*, for the one treads quickly upon the heels of the other) puts forth her freshness and her beauty often at an early part of April, yet sometimes exhibits a frosty tint even in May, or for an occasional night in the opening of June—just as with us in these temperate regions—but, on the whole, the climate of Upper Canada is much less variable than ours, and has fewer unpleasant days in those seasons, when bad weather is peculiarly unwelcome and unguarded against.

The farther you go westward the better the climate becomes. In the neighbourhood of Lake Ontario the winter is quite mild, for that Great Lake, from its extreme depth, never freezes, and in summer the air is cooled by the refreshing breezes which blow over its surface; from the same causes a similar mildness of the seasons takes place in the vicinity of the other great lakes.

[It may be useful for the Emigrant to compare the foregoing accounts of the weather in Upper Canada with the following, given by Mr. Head, as the vicissitudes experienced at Halifax in Nova Scotia.]

January may be called the coldest month; the average temperature being from 10° to 14°. It drops sometimes 10° or 15° below zero, and remains so for three or four days together.

February usually commences with extreme cold, the temperature seldom ranging above 12°. Snow-storms are violent and frequent. The sun, however, before the end of the month, shews gradually his increasing power, and icicles are seen hanging from the roofs of houses in sheltered situations.

In *March*, clouds of hail and sleet sweep along the streets with a force hard to be withstood by man or beast. Cold must be endured in all its variety. On one day the ground presents to the eye a surface of deep fresh snow, to wade through which nothing but sheer necessity would drive a man abroad. Before night perhaps a fog sets in, with a rapid thaw. Heavy rain succeeds, and torrents of water and melted snow rush down the steep streets towards the sea. The compact mass or cake of ice with which the whole surface of the ground in the town is covered now begins to make its appearance, and walking becomes even more disagreeable and dangerous than ever. This mass of ice is full two feet thick, and it cracks into fissures, which form, as it were, the beds of little rivers, which discharge the melted snow into the sea.

In *April* the weather is severe and variable. Large quantities of snow fall during the month, but the heat of the sun, in the middle of the day, is too great to allow it to lie long on the ground. Hardly two days are alike. Sometimes the snow is deep and fresh, at others soft and slo[illegible]y; and again covered with a crackling coat of ice. Then the north-west wind rages, and calls forth the powers of the young and active to make way against its force.

In the month of *May*, the weather has but little improved. The snow falls heavily at intervals, and, melted by the in-

creased power of the sun, mixes with mud till the streets are like a bog, and would be considered in any other part of the world impassable. The variations of temperature are excessive. Keen frosty winds and a warm sun acting together try the weaker constitutions. Nevertheless, rheumatic people do not complain. Those subject to pulmonary attacks suffer considerably.

In the month of *June* the sun begins to be really powerful, and in the early part is now and then as hot as at any time of the year. Yet, the summer has not arrived, and the trees are only beginning to shew the first tinge of green. Floating islands of ice, which infest the coast at this season of the year, influence the climate most considerably. Till these gradually recede, and, becoming porous, sink to the water's edge, the weather is never settled and warm. For, in the hottest day, whenever the wind happens to blow from the sea, it drives before it a dense chilling fog, like a moving pillar, over the town. There, while it rests, the change of atmosphere is violent in the extreme. The very eyes feel wet and cold! And the sea-breeze, which in England invites the invalid to the coast to inhale its freshness, drives the Nova Scotian within the walls of his house. This evil, however, is of short continuance, for the ice-islands, on whose gelid surfaces these damp fogs have been engendered, melt by degrees, and, dispersing themselves over the ocean, cease for the remainder of the year to interfere with the sun's dominion.

July and *August* are the hottest of all, the sun being usually powerful and oppressive. The uniform heat is greater than ours, although a single day in England is now and then nearly as hot as any of theirs.

In *September*, the evenings become cold, with frosts, increasing in severity to the end of the month.

In *October*, the temperature falls perhaps to 25° of Fahr. with rough gales from the north-west, sweeping the frozen continent, and answering to our easterly winds. The weather, however, is variable, some days still being very warm.

In *November*, a succession of bright sunshiny days generally prevails, and that month is to the Nova Scotian the best in all the year. The fresh frosty air and bright sun have acquired that season the appellation of the Indian summer.

The variation of temperature towards the end of the month is very great; sometimes as much as 40° in the twenty-four hours. Some days are close and foggy; others clear and intensely cold.

In *December*, the snow before the middle of the month begins to lie on the ground, the average temperature being about 20°.

Extract from a Letter, written at Zorra, in Upper Canada, dated 3d July, 1832.

The passage from Montreal to Prescot, if the weather be bad, is very disagreeable. We had one bad night during which many of us had to be in the open boat; with sharp looking out we got into the fore-peak, a convenience which a Durham boat has over Batteaux. As we had our passage from the Canada Company, we were allowed 1 cwt. of luggage each, and $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. for the children; for every cwt. more we paid 3s. 6d. to Prescot; from thence to Hamilton, 10d. Our passage tickets from Quebec to Hamilton were 7s. 3d. each. When we arrived at Prescot, the steam-boat was full, but we found a schooner going to Hamilton, and having a fair wind, we embraced the opportunity. On arriving at Hamilton, with difficulty we obtained lodgings for one month, for which we paid 17s. 6d. for Mrs. —— and four children, while we ourselves set out to survey the country. We intended to see Dumfries, but we met a person who took us on to Zorra, where there were several lots of good land for sale, some of which would have pleased us very well, and might be bought at from 5s. to 12s. per acre. We purchased 100 acres, for which we paid £112 currency. It is a lot of excellent land, but has been badly managed. There were 30 acres clear, and 20 under crop. The trees are generally large, but not very close—I should think about 14 feet distant at an average; principally hard wood and maple, from which we can make sugar. The person we purchased from made 10 cwt. this spring, at the expense of 35 or 40 cents per cwt. All kinds of wild fruits are to be found in the wood—grapes, gooseberries, geans, &c. The weather at present is

very hot, but I can endure it. It makes me sweat to excess; although warmer, I think the atmosphere is more light and animating than in Scotland. The ague prevails to a considerable degree, but it is thought nothing of, being something like the toothache, no one was ever known to die of it. Since we came here, we have had good health. I hope this fall to sow 4 or 5 acres of wheat, which, with the Indian corn and vegetables, will be more than we shall need. The advantages of Zorra are, good and cheap land, well watered, and a healthy climate. To you or any other person sailing from Aberdeen, I would say do not come in a crowded ship. I would not be anxious to sail until April, as the gulf is often impassable till the middle of May. Get *strong chests* made, to keep out rain, and that will stand all kinds of abuse, all secured by locks. Bring plenty of oatmeal, butter, cheese, carrots, turnips, and onions, beef-ham, and dried fish. But, above all, be sure to bring, for each person, three or four dozen of porter or beer, well packed up. I can assure you, you fill find either preferable to spirits, on a sea voyage. If you bring *goods* instead of money, you need not expect to be paid in cash, and to make a profit; but for grain and cattle, sheep and hogs, I could sell such articles as fine cloth coats, trowsers, blue, black, drill, tartan, or cheque, &c. &c.; braces, watches, and strong augers, fine cotton shirts, long drawers and short stockings; women's apparel, calico, prints, shawls, silk and cotton; school books. Farm-servant girls would be sure to meet with encouragement—wages about £1 per month. I am determined not to flatter, but must say that I am of opinion *this is the best country for any person to live in, who wishes to live quietly.*

THE WATER OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

EMIGRANTS, after confinement on shipboard for five or six weeks, living on salted provisions, and latterly, with bad water, are naturally eager to take advantage again of the first fresh water which they have an opportunity of drinking. That of the St. Lawrence is therefore often taken in copious draughts by the thirsty voyager, but this ought to be very

cautiously indulged in, from a peculiar quality in it which produces looseness. This was one great cause of the dreadful cholera spreading so generally and fatally in 1832, at Quebec and Montreal, among the newly arrived emigrants, for strangers are more apt to be affected by this water than the natives of these places. The bad effects mentioned, are not so liable to be experienced when the water is mixed with a little spirits or wine, and even if it is boiled before being used, it may be drunk with more safety, as is the case with most waters which are impregnated with any noxious ingredients, arising from natural admixture. The waters of the river Ness in Scotland have a similar power on strangers.

Rain water is commonly used for washing by the inhabitants on the banks of the St. Lawrence, owing to the river water being too hard for this purpose, but a little common soda mixed with it, will obviate its hardness in this respect, and a pinch or two of the same substance purified (called, in this state, carbonate, or rather super-carbonate of soda,) will enable it to draw tea tolerably well, which of itself it will not do.*

Good soft water is not generally to be met with in Canada, although there are streams and springs in abundance. Soda is therefore a cheap but valuable article to have at hand. In summer the water has commonly an unpleasant degree of warmth when used for drinking, and ice is had recourse to for cooling it: indeed, with all the boasted *luxuries* of warm climates, salubrious *cold water* is admitted to be one of the greatest which their inhabitants know; while those who have it in abundance are too often insensible of the blessing which they possess.

Water is sold at Quebec and Montreal, by people who

* "When you arrive in the St. Lawrence, having been on shortish allowance of water, you will be for swallowing the river water by the bucket full. Now, if you have any bowels of compassion for your intestinal canal, you will abstain from so doing; for to people not accustomed to it, the lime that forms a considerable constituent part of the water of this country, acts pretty much in the same manner as would a solution of Glauber salts, and often generates dysentery and diarrhœa; and though I have an unbounded veneration for the principles of the Temperance Societies, I would, with all deference, recommend that the pure fluid be drank in very small quantities at first, and even these tempered with the most impalpable infusion possible of Jamaica or Cognac."—*A Backwoodsman.*

make the carrying of it from the river a trade by which they live. How thankful ought others to be who are supplied with such a precious and necessary fluid for nothing! On land, we generally think little of the blessing of good water, but at sea, when glad to get a measured allowance of a muddy fluid which retains but slight title to be called *fresh* water, and perhaps endeavouring, by way of refinement, to keep the teeth close to act as strainers in order to exclude the little swimmers, if possible, we *then* are taught the value of the springs and rivers which we once drank of without thanks to Him who causes them to flow. In like manner, the sailor long at sea, when knocking the weevils out of every bit of mouldy biscuit which he eats, envies the landsman his hot rolls and buttered toast, (who considers these as *matters of course)* and even what we on shore would call rather stale bread.

Extract of a Letter from a Flaxdresser, in Brooklyn, U. S. to his Friend in Aberdeen, 4th July, 1833.

THE difficulties you refer to, in which we were placed, have now disappeared, and are nearly forgotten. We are, indeed, comfortably settled in a good land. Our employers are gentlemen, in the noblest sense of the word. I and my three eldest sons are paid in *cash* for our work, regularly, every Saturday. We commence working always at sunrising, and in summer leave off about 2 or 3 o'clock, P.M. Thus we have a third of the day to ourselves for amusement, &c. In this meridian (New York) we enjoy a great advantage in winter over the people of Scotland—daylight being two hours longer, we manage our work without the aid of candlelight. Though the seasons are more intense, in heat and cold, here than in Scotland, I do not feel any inconvenience from either extreme; there is more sunshine than in Scotland, which renders the atmosphere purer and lighter; and, since I came here, the cold or heat has not been above two or three days at one time very intense.

Tradesmens' wages are from six to nine dollars—the me-

dium may be about £1 10s. sterling ℔ week; and I believe the average of labourers' wages is 100 dollars ℔ year, with board and lodging. The farmers are wealthy and industrious, and universally the employer and employed eat at the same table, which would vie with the board of the Lord Provost of Aberdeen. Every thing for a family can be purchased here about a third or a fourth cheaper than in the Old Country; say the weekly expenditure of a family in Britain, is £1 16s.; here they could enjoy the same necessaries for £1 4s. As to getting employment, every one who desires may have it at more or less wages; and to the man who lives by his own energies, the advantages are all on the side of America. Respecting myself, my only regret is that I did not come here sooner. In looking at the relative positions of the two countries, I have the most happy feelings in finding myself here; and it only requires a continuance of that justice which exalts a nation, to increase and perpetuate the comforts and happiness of this great Empire.

Extract of a Letter, dated 28th November, 1833, from the same person, in answer to the following Queries.

First.—"How do emigrants, from different countries, amalgamate?"

Answer.—I have worked at the same place with English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, and Americans, and though they gibe one another occasionally, with respect to their several countries, it is nothing but *joke*. In some parts of the country, emigrants from Scotland have attempted to settle by themselves. This, in my opinion, does not answer. Emigrants ought to associate freely with the people among whom they settle; retain all the good they bring along with themselves; and adopt all that is good in their new acquaintances.

Second.—"What nations do the Americans most esteem?"

Answer.—None more highly than the Scotch.

Third.—"How do the Americans receive emigrants—with an *evil eye*, or with kindness?"

Answer.—The sensible Americans look with no evil eye

on emigrants; I can scarcely say they look on them with kindness; but the reason is, so many worthless characters come out, especially from Ireland; yet if the emigrant shews himself quiet and industrious, they bid him welcome.

Fourth.—"Do you intend to turn farmer, and where would you like to settle?"

Answer.—I have not made up my mind yet as to what place I would incline to settle in. Were I to turn farmer, I would go West,—perhaps to Illinois; but I feel, at present, no wish nor necessity to change my present mode of life.

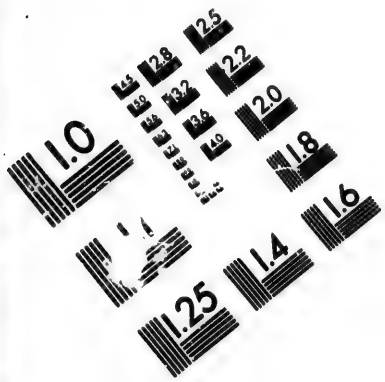
When you come to this great and good country, I will tell you what I think of going to fell trees of six feet diameter, especially without a bag of sovereigns or dollars.*

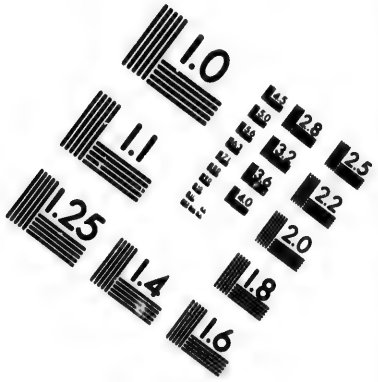
As to emigration in general, those persons who do best at home, do best here. As for all sober, persevering, and industrious people—men and women, send them hither. There is no danger of overstocking this great country. We have little more than twelve millions of inhabitants; and before it be as thickly peopled as England we shall have 145 millions.

Official Report in 1833, *regarding Canada*

Mr. BUCHANAN'S official report to Government, and the documents by which it is accompanied, are extremely interesting and valuable on account of the authentic information they supply respecting the rate of wages in Canada, and other particulars intimately affecting the prospects of the settlers. In Upper Canada, particularly, the labourers who went out last year are stated to have received, from all classes, a hearty welcome. All the information, Mr. Buchanan says, that he has received from the several districts to which they principally proceeded, speaks loudly in favour of their prosperous condition. He adds, "The demand for all classes of working people has never been exceeded in the Canadas, particularly since the abatement of the cholera, and I can assure

* It may be noted here, that this writer can know nothing on the subject *from experience*, and so his thoughts or anticipations may not be very correct as to the reality.—ED.





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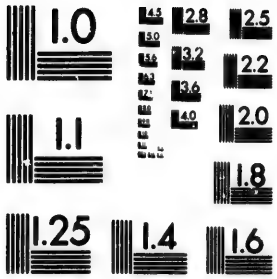

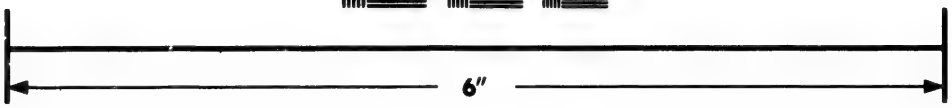

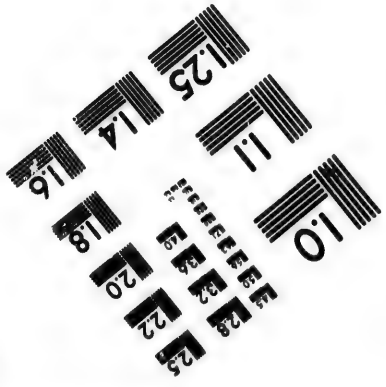

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your Lordship, that during my late tour through the districts and settlements in Upper Canada, I did not meet an industrious emigrant who could not meet with employment; the number of that class arrived this year is not adequate to supply the demand created by the more wealthy emigrants. This was particularly felt in the western and London districts of the upper province; where the want of labourers was so great, that it was found necessary to encourage a number to come over from Ohio and Pennsylvania." The settlement of almost every portion of Upper Canada, indeed, is stated to be going on with great rapidity; villages rising, and buildings extending, in all directions. It is the simultaneous influx of labour and capital that is thus turning the wilderness into the home of civilization and busy industry. Either alone would be equally inefficient to produce the change.

It appears that the number of the emigrants who arrived in Canada from all parts (except the United States) in the course of the last year, was 51,746. The arrivals take place during the seven months from about the beginning of May to the end of November, being the season during which the navigation of the St. Lawrence is open; but they are very few in number after the middle of October. Last year, in the week ending the 19th of May, there were 6,072 arrivals, and in that ending the 9th of June there were 10,599. Of the whole number, 46,246, or more than eight-ninths, had taken place by the 11th of August, or in the first fourteen of the twenty-eight weeks of which the season consists. The advantage to the emigrant of arriving in the country with a considerable part of the summer before him, instead of at the commencement of the inclement winter of that climate, is sufficiently obvious. Mr. Buchanan remarks, in one of the weekly notices appended to his general report, that the emigrants who come out even so late as towards the end of July and August, generally belong to a poorer class than those who make their appearance earlier. All who have sufficient command of resources to enable them to make the voyage when they please, instead of being obliged to wait till they can, will of course time their movements so as to secure the greatest advantages.

In Quebec, Mr. Buchanan states, at no time throughout the year, was the slightest inconvenience felt from the in-

crease of numbers, or the accumulation of emigrant labourers and artificers; but, on the contrary, a very general difficulty was experienced by master tradesmen and contractors, in getting hands to carry on their work, at an advanced rate of wages. He mentions several buildings, the progress of which was interrupted by the want of artificers and other labourers. Another fact which is noticed is very gratifying. "A very considerable number of labourers, servants, and mechanics," says Mr. Buchanan, "found profitable employment in Quebec and Montreal, and the accumulation of wealth by them, in general, is a certain proof that their industry has met a fair reward; and I have latterly witnessed a very great disposition among the working emigrants, of last and the preceding seasons, to find opportunities to get transmitted their little earnings to the United Kingdom, to aid their friends coming out to join them." There cannot be desired any better proof than this of the improved circumstances in which these persons find themselves in their new country. Comparing their previous with their present condition, they are so completely convinced of the superiority of the latter, that they not only wish their friends to join them, but are even willing to advance the funds necessary to enable them to make the adventure. It is a proof that the earnings of the settlers are more than sufficient for their support, that they are able to spare a portion of them for this purpose.

Extracted from the "Companion to the Newspaper," for October, 1833.

Comparison between Cleared Land and the Bush.

FROM MAGRATH'S LETTERS.

THE comparison should extend to *circumstances* as well as to cost.

Those of *the Bush* which are favourable, are these—

Cheaper land—a choice of district—a clear title—and the power of forming a neighbourhood of select friends.

Those of the *cleared land* which are favourable, are these—

The immediate accommodation of house and offices.

The prepared state of the cleared portion for the reception of different crops.

The presumed facility of intercourse with mill and market, with readier access to the physician, and place of worship.

The *unfavourable* circumstances of the *Bush* are these—

Difficulty of access—the various privations to be encountered in the solitude of the wilderness—the possible want of society—the absolute want of roads—the great difficulty of intercourse with mill, market, physician, or clergyman.

The *unfavourable* circumstances of the *cleared land* are these—

A dangerous title—liability to the debts of a predecessor —an undesirable neighbourhood, fully settled, to the exclusion of relatives and friends.

Extract of a Letter, from a Settler at Montreal, to a Gentleman in Aberdeen, dated 10th January, 1834.

I feel it a difficult task to explain the state of the country to you according to my promise. At home you have but one opinion as to the excellence of the Canadas, but on the spot you will find many who grumble excessively, and others who praise highly. I never will advise any one to emigrate, but if they find they can't live at home, of course they must go where they can live—those who are pretty well at home must judge themselves whether they may be better here—but those who have nothing at home must determine for some of the Colonies, and the Canadas, in my opinion, offer advantages preferable to any of the rest. For one reason, the distance is scarcely any object, for, by the time one is here a month, distance becomes a very relative idea. A tradesman for instance, falls out of employment in Quebec, he comes to Montreal, 180 miles, for 7s. 6d. and has a great chance of employment there—when there, he hears of stirring times in York, and gets there (upwards of 400 miles) for perhaps £3 or less, certainly not more, and never thinks that he has gone but from one door to another—at home, if one goes even to Glasgow seeking employment, he thinks the distance so great that he almost resigns the idea of ever returning; but here, going a couple of hundred miles is like taking breakfast and walking a mile or two to dinner. Every thing to

the emigrant is strange at first, and he makes silly comparisons between home and Canada, in every thing he sees—I call them silly, because they dispirit him. The emigrant should throw all home-notions overboard on his passage *across the water*, and prepare himself to learn, at every step he takes, what he must sooner or latter do; above all, to look after his money, change none of his sovereigns but at some respectable stores, and enquire at every one of them what they will give for them, and go to that store which offers him most; if he requires any goods, he must make that an inducement to raise the price—merchants will give more for sovereigns than the regular buyers of gold who sell it again to the merchants, at a profit of course. I have got 24s. 2d. for a sovereign from a storekeeper, if I purchased something, when, had I gone to a regular buyer of sovereigns, I would not have got more than 23s. 6d. or 23s. 9d. One will always get sterling changed into currency, with great readiness, without making any purchase, but one wo'nt get a dollar bill changed into small silver unless he makes a purchase—the reason is, in the one case, the storekeeper will have a profit on the sterling specie, but in the other, he has none without a purchase. Nothing is done here for nothing, for you will perceive that you wo'nt get even a sixpence changed into coppers, unless you buy something. The different silver coins in the Canada are a great bother to strangers. There are 3d. pieces, 3½d. pieces, 5d., 6d., 7½d., 10d., 1s., 1/½d., 1/3d., 1/8d., 2/6d., 2/9d., 3s., 5s., and 5/6d., all of silver, and some of them pieces of Spain, some of France, and some of the United States—no gold is to be seen in our currency. The emigrant is open to all kinds of imposition, by every one who thinks he can cheat him—he must make his bargain before he gets any the smallest piece of work done, else he will be imposed on—offer a carter, (if he requires one,) but one-half of what he may ask, and keep the rogue within eyesight, else he may steal from the articles on his cart. If you challenge him on missing any thing, he will jabber French to you, and *sacrè* that he never saw the article. If you buy a pound of tea, bargain as to the price, and notice that the seller does not change from the quality, for he will give you bad for good if you are not sharp. In the public markets the farmers will ask 2/6d. for a bag of potatoes, (they are

sold by bags containing about a bushel and a half) and will take 1/2d. I myself have priced a young turkey, and was asked 2/6d. for it, I offered 1/3d. and got it at last for 1/8d. This is only one instance, but every thing is after the same fashion; to-day you will get ¼ lb. of tea for 8d., and to-morrow, for the same tea, you may be asked 10½d. There is no tacit regulation of prices, as there is at home, every one sells his goods at what price he can get. Every thing is bought and sold. I purchase the spirits and the water that makes it into grog—at home the poor get water for nothing, but here the poor must carry it from the river themselves, or pay 2 coppers for 3 buckets full, or want. Many of the Canadians live by selling water—in fact it is a trade, they have a cart and large cask in it, out of which they dispense to their customers, just as your sand cadgers do sand. The more trades an emigrant has the better—it is not disgraceful to change to any thing that you can make a copper at, and if he takes a farm, he is able to do most things himself. The best trade here is farming, there is always a ready market, and high prices, and land at a very moderate price. Wages for tradesmen are fair; house-carpenters from 4/6d. to 6s.; blacksmiths, from 5s. to 7/6d.; engineers, 5s. to 7/6d.; masons, 4/6d. to 6s. (no employment at their own trade during winter unless they can cut stones as well as build) shoemakers, 4/6d. to 5/6d.; tailors, *(when they get employment)* 7s. to 10s, if good workmen; bakers not a good business for journeymen, but a handsome one for masters; millwrights, not a good trade, (there not being much work,) but when in employment, 5s. to 7/6d.; saddlers, not good trade unless in business for themselves; tinsmiths, do.; labourers, 2/6d. to 3/6d., all these per day; farm servants, £18 to £25 a year, and found; good servant girls, 3 to 6 dollars per month, cooks from 6 to 10 dollars per month; sawyers not a good trade, there are too many saw mills in this country, and what is done by the hand is by the whip-saw. Marketing, beef 4 to 7 coppers, = 2d. to 3½d. per lb.; mutton, do.; pork, or in French, *cushat,* 4d. to 5½d. per lb.; potatoes, 1/4d. to 2s. per bushel; flour, 15s. to 17s. per cwt.; bread, fine, of 4 lb. weight, 8d.; brown, of 6 lb. weight, 9d.; butter, 1s. to 1/1d. per lb.; eggs, 3d. to 6d. in summer, and in the fall, 9d. to 10d.; vegetables, very

dear, out of all reason; candles, 8d. to 9d. per lb. and not so good as at home;—Poultry, turkeys, 2/6d. to 3/6d.; geese, 2s. to 2/6d. each; hens, 2/6d. to 3s. per pair, all poultry plucked except wings and tails, very few brought to market alive, except in summer. Firewood, 11s. to 17/6d. per cord, a stove will burn nearly a cord in a month, you may boil one pot and heat one room with this, or you may boil a dozen of pots and heat half a dozen of rooms with the same.—Groceries, tea, 2/6d. to 3/6d. according to quality; sugar, lump, 8d. to 10d. per lb.; raw, 6d. to 7d.; tobacco, 10d. and good stuff. This country is much better for farmers than for any other business whatever; and if I took a farm I think I would take it in Lower Canada, although the stream of emigration is chiefly to the Upper Province. The reasons why I should prefer Lower Canada are, because there is as good land within forty miles of Montreal as there is in Upper Canada, hence the farmer gets as much for his produce on the spot, as the Upper Canada farmer gets after paying expense of carriage for several hundreds of miles, and because articles for the family, clothes, &c. &c. can be purchased at least 25 per cent. cheaper at the seaport, than 400 or even 200 miles inland—hence the Upper Canada farmer gets half-price for his produce, and pays one-fourth more for what he consumes than the Lower Canada farmer. In Upper Canada, however, they say that farmers grow nearly twice as much off the same quantity of land as they do in Lower Canada. I have my doubts that the Upper Canada farmers can grow twice as much, but I believe they must grow a good deal more than Lower Canada farmers, on account of the system of farming in the Upper Province.* The Upper

* "Farmers residing 200 miles or more, from Quebec and Montreal, if on good land, can live well and improve in their circumstances if not better, at least as well as those who have taken up their residence within a few miles of the cities. This being the fact, I feel desirous to impress it on the minds of those for whose information I am writing these pages, that the colonist who makes choice of a more distant settlement is not liable to the expenses incurred near towns, and farms are had on much cheaper terms. For many years he finds, for the surplus of his produce, a consumption on the spot among those who are daily arriving, and who must for sometime, before they can enjoy the fruits of their own labour, supply themselves with the articles necessary for present use from the stock of those who have already settled themselves; fat cattle, hogs, and

Province is peopled by farmers, chiefly from the Old Country, who of course adopt, as nearly as may be, the Old Country method, while Lower Canada, on the other hand, is inhabited by a set of French Canadians who do nothing except their fathers, like Baillie Nicol Jarvie's, had done it before them. Agriculture consequently is the same among the French Canadians that it was 100 years ago; but in the townships, as they are called, where there are a few British, good crops are obtained. The farms held by the French Canadians never get any manure—they will sell a couple of cart loads of manure to any one for a bushel of potatoes—their farms never have been drained, and even the stones never cleared off—they plough, or rather scratch through the land without being able to accomplish more than merely turning over the stones; then they sow, and in spite of such treatment, good crops follow. Emigrants think they could not stand the winter; they receive, as I did, such dreadful accounts of it. The winter here is certainly cold, but what of that; from the absence of wind a person can't feel it, and lest he should, he goes so well defended that it is a pleasure to walk about. We walk with fur caps, very few hats to be seen, greatcoats or cloaks, two pairs of stockings, and two pairs of shoes, and as warm gloves as we can afford. The soldiers here have immense fur caps, greatcoats, gloves, and two pairs of shoes which would astonish the natives of Aberdeen, a little accustomed as they are to seeing the kilt almost all weathers. Our beef comes to market, like our milk, frozen—no eatables require salt here in winter—every thing is frozen except what is near the stove: already, and the severest of the winter is not yet come, I have been walking about and my whiskers covered with snow, from the breath out of my mouth, and yet I did not feel uncomfortable—the horses had icicles several inches long from their noses. This is what you would think you never could suffer, but it is a complete enjoyment—no farm work of course can go on, and the farmers, who have been sometime settled, drive about in sleighs

horses. are easily conveyed to distant markets, or they are bought up by the drovers before it is found necessary to remove them."—*The Emigrant's Guide to Canada, by F. A. Evans, Esq. late agent for the Eastern Townships.*

through the whole country—it is the season of enjoyment; sleighs and carioles are driving past my window every minute, and as every horse carries at least two bells, by Act of Parliament, it is a source of amusement to look out at them—the sleighs, carioles, &c. are all open, and the travellers, of whom a great number are ladies, sit rolled up in furs and buffalo robes, some of them of a most splendid description. Then again in the winter time, the farmer newly located chops down the trees, as he can do nothing else, for clearing his farm, and by the spring it is ready for crop.—New settlers, however, should come early in summer, and then they get a crop before winter. If a man can make up his mind at once to take a farm, he should not tarry one moment about the towns—many think they may stop a few days and see Quebec—a few days to see Montreal, &c. but this is the most absurd conduct—they are throwing away days which are as valuable as months may be afterwards—they should look out to make a few dollars while they can, and in the winter season go to see the towns if they can afford the time. I would not go to see any town on the face of the earth if I could make a dollar by keeping away, unless I had money to sport, and that is what few emigrants have. Let the emigrant determine to what part of the country he is to go, and proceed instantly, don't let him loiter a moment, nor spend a copper if he can help it—all are on the alert to cheat the emigrants—trust no man from the fineness of his dress, or the gentility of his appearance. On the steam-boats, if he has not his trunks locked, and roped too, they will be broken up, aye, and he perhaps standing beside them—there are clever thieves in Canada—the passengers I came out with had to relieve each other two and two every hour from watching the luggage—the two on watch had loaded guns, and yet some articles were stolen. You may think it strange, but I assure you so it was.—As to provisions to serve for the passage across: Meal, (if they bring a girdle, there is good convenience for baking cakes)—a few biscuits, (of this article they will soon tire)—tea, coffee, sugar,—sowens are most excellent at sea, perhaps better than all the rest, they should be evaporated to the consistence of a hard cake, and water poured on when used. Beef, pork, fish, (a cask of '*Finnan haddies*' would

sell handsomely here, or in Quebec, if they could be carried across)—beer for porridge; some whisky; barley, suet, &c. no furniture, and money in gold; all clothes, cutlery, &c. well packed from damp. On arriving at Quebec, emigrants should not be in a hurry to get ashore—they are entitled to forty-eight hours on board after arrival—above all, let them beware of crowded boats and drunken sailors—falling overboard in a tideway at Aberdeen is nothing, a person would have a chance of being saved—at Quebec it is 1,000 chances to one if ever they are seen—you have no idea of the tide at Quebec, five and six miles an hour is its common run, but with wind—why, to say no more, you are safest on land.

It is surprising how soon a person gets careless about home; when I came to the country, oh! how I wished to be on the Plainstones of Aberdeen again, and wished thus for a month or six weeks; but now I would not go back to earn a livelihood, for £50 in a present, yearly. I like the country well, and wo'nt be in Scotland for some years at least. I will go back to see through the old places, but I would not stay three months with you, were you to pay me for it.

The subjoined letter is from Mr. Cattermole's Book, on Canada, and was written to Mr. J. Corbett, who has been employed by the Canada Company for two seasons as the agent at Quebec, and who is a settler on their lands:—

Eramora, Upper Canada, 15*th Aug.* 1830.

Dear Sir,—I promised to give you a short history of my own experience in America, for the last twelve years. I landed on the 18th of July, 1818, at Philadelphia, thinking then to go to the westward, but meeting so many old countrymen, who had been to the western parts of the United States, and hearing from them of so much sickness, fevers, agues, bilious complaints, &c. we turned to Pennsylvania, to settle. I bought a farm of 121 acres, at four dollars per acre, the land proved poor, and after toiling myself and family for near three years, I sold it again for what it cost me, giving up all my time and improvements. I then moved into New

York State; there I took up the trade of peddling, in order to see new parts of the country; the anxiety for the future, for the success of my large family, was the cause of my emigration; I wanted to find a good place where I could settle myself down for life, where I could get land for myself and family, as my means were then but small; I had to try to find a place where land was good and cheap; at last, after searching in three or four of the States, and getting disappointed, I turned round, and went to see Upper Canada, and I do bless that Providence that directed me here to this part of the world. When I would be travelling through the western part of New York State, I could see plenty of fine farms, but they had good owners for them, and the price was from 20 to 25 dollars per acre. I got so sick of their democracy, that I was properly glad to get under the British government once more, and truly in Upper Canada we have it in all its mildest forms; democracy will never long go down an old countryman's stomach, though it sounds well at first to the ear; but when we see it in full practice, and more especially in our own family, when we hear our sons at the age of fifteen tell us, they guess they will do as they have a mind to, then the father feels not at home, when subordination is trampled upon in his own house, and which is really so often the case; for my part, I feel thankful I got my family from amongst them, before they were all ruined and contaminated. Let an old countryman go to the United States, who is ever so great a jacobinical radical, and they will soon get cured when they begin to feel its effects in their own families, and servants, if they should happen to have any, for they will not bear the name of servants, only *helps;* besides, they quiz us so much, and if an old countryman settles among them, and has any money, his house will never be clear of sharpers to borrow so long as any remains, but you know all about this better than I do. This is my sixth year on my new farm, being five miles from the town of Guelph. I have been a disinterested witness of the progress of that settlement, and I do think the town and township round Guelph, for industrious persons with families, can do as well as in any part of North America that I have seen. Our crops look remarkably well, we have 94 bushels of seed-grain sown of all sorts, 20 acres of good meadow land to

cut, 2½ acres of potatoes, 2 acres of turnips, and half an acre of flax. Our stock consists of 30 head of horned cattle, 62 sheep and lambs, 30 hogs, a pair of young horses; you wished me to give you a statement of last year's crop, as we had not done thrashing when you went away; it was our fifth year's produce, we had 1,329 bushels of all kinds of grain, mostly wheat and barley; we killed 2,400lbs. weight of pork, a good fat beeve for Christmas; sold 2 yoke of fat oxen, some fat sheep, &c. cut 35 tons of hay, at £3 per ton, for all we could spare, besides our potatoes, turnips, &c.; our soil is excellent in quality, it is from two to three feet deep, on a good hard blue bottom; our timber, maple, bass-wood, elm, beach, which always indicate a good soil. In addition to all these advantages in settling in Upper Canada in preference to the United States, our markets are from 1 to 2 dollars higher on pork and flour at Montreal than at New York, our lands better, our taxes two-thirds less than in New York State, more healthy, and under our own government; my taxes for all the above-described property, and 900 acres of land, was only £1. 7s. 6d. Halifax currency. If this should be of any use in keeping even one good honest British subject from splitting on the rocks and shoals of the United States, I shall be happy.

P.S.—As some men of property have come up this year to the neighbourhood of Guelph to buy land, and rather objected because it was all wild wood land, preferring to buy improved farms, for the instruction of such settlers, I will give you an instance in the person of Mr. W. Armstrong, who has got 5 acres of heavy timbered land in our township, cleared for only 9 dollars per acre; he has a crop of barley growing thereon that will average 40 bushels per acre at least; last year it fetched 3s. 1½d. per bushel; the ashes either sold or made in black salts, would in most cases fence in the land: thus those who clear their own land reap the first benefit of fresh land not exhausted by bad husbandry; 40 bushels make about 25 dollars, clearing and fencing will cost about 12½ dollars, leaves 12½ dollars profit to the acre. I could have many more things to say in favour of a new farm, but the chief thing is a man with a family, and a few hundred pounds lays it all out in an old farm, his family in that case may have to go to a new settlement where land is cheap; now if

he were to buy several hundred acres in its present state, he would have the pleasure and profit of seeing his property grow in value every year, and what a grand stimulant to his children, to know there will be farms for them adjoining their relatives. I could bring many more proofs in favour of new farms, but my paper is done. Farewell.

Mr. Cattermole says of the above; "This letter was not addressed to me, but I am well acquainted with the party who handed it to me, a gentleman of the first respectability. I am told the writer is a plain, honest character, and I have no hesitation in saying there are hundreds of persons in Upper Canada, who cherish similar sentiments."

Extract of a Letter, dated Amherstburgh, Upper Canada, Western District, near Detroit, July 14, 1831.

MONTREAL has a direct communication with the ocean. For about 150 miles above Montreal the navigation of the St. Lawrence is much interrupted by rapids, but steam-boats at intervals are able to ply upon it about half that distance, and always do so, the intermediate journies being performed in stages, equivalent to your coaches. From the upper end of this 150 miles, i. e. from the town of Prescot, there is an uninterrupted navigation to this place—first, to Kensington, by the river St. Lawrence—then from Kensington to Niagara, on Lake Ontario—then through the Welland canal, which has been cut to avoid the falls of Niagara, and is now in full operation, leading from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, or at least into the Niagara river above the falls, and navigable by schooners of 70 or 100 tons. We had a vessel here yesterday from Lake Ontario, and she is proceeding onward to the head of Lake Huron, so that a family may take a passage from Prescot to this place. I ought to have mentioned, that the 150 miles from Montreal I have spoken of is navigated by a large sort of boats, called batteaux, as also by vessels of from 10 to 20 or 30 tons burden, called Durham boats. By means of one or other, all goods are brought up and provisions sent down, and by which emigrants are conveyed to this country, i. e. over the distance from Montreal to Prescot. As to the Indians, we are annually visit-

ed by about 7,000 of them, this being a post where they receive presents from Government, or from their great father, as they call the King. They are a miserable degraded race, excessively addicted to the use of ardent spirits, to a man; but besides the nuisance of having companies of them rolling about in the streets drunk, they give little trouble. Within a mile of town there is a settlement of a half-civilized tribe, called Hurons; they are quite harmless.

I should think Upper Canada far preferable. The population and laws are English; and a more secure title to property can be obtained. The soil and climate are much better generally.

I believe that every species of furniture can be had here at a great deal less than it could be transported. Sheets, blankets, and all species of wearing apparel, and shoes, might be brought with propriety, all of which are very high here.

"By landing in June or July, which they could do by starting with the first vessels, they would be able to procure unimproved land immediately, and might prepare a house, or at least sow some autumn wheat, since there would be time to prepare some portion of the land for it by having men to clear it, as I have already stated. We have generally fine weather throughout October, and even November. By leaving home by the second voyage, ships in July or August would arrive here in the beginning of October, and would escape all the warm weather of the season. There would be no difficulty in procuring lodgings in this place. It is somewhat difficult to say which would be the preferable plan: I should almost think, for those intending to farm, the earlier the better.

I would make one general remark, that they must not allow themselves to dream of finding gold growing on trees, or that, by farming, a fortune or much money may be made here; all that sort of thing must be guarded against, otherwise disappointment will follow. Assuredly the advantage of coming to Canada is simply this, that a little capital will go a great way, and conjoined with regular industry, will make a man comfortable, and, in a certain way, quite independent in a few years, and above all, enable him to provide in a similar way for his family. He has no taxes

to pay, and every improvement he makes on his property goes exclusively for his own advantage and that of his family, unimpaired by tithes, or rents, or any thing else; and besides the intrinsic value added to property by improvement in the extent of cultivation, it is every day becoming more valuable as the country advances. In a word, a person's industry tells here, which it does not at home, where a mere provision for the day that is passing is all that can be obtained; no provision for old age, and nothing in prospect for the succeeding generation, but the same weary round of hopeless unproductive toil. There are doubtless some considerations—some trouble—perhaps some hardships—in removing, some privations—and but very few where there is any capital to be met with—and, in every new country, there is perhaps somewhat more risk of bad health of a certain kind than at home—but these are soon overcome. As to the last, take my own case for an example. I am far from being strong, and yet have not, in the course of two years, had a day's dishealth that I could attribute to the climate. There is no people so much wanted here as good steady servants, either for the farm or house.

From "Important Information to persons intending to Emigrate to America."

GAME IN CANADA.

From M^c Gregor's British America.

THE most common wild animals are, wolves, bears, and *loup-cerviers*, which annoy the inhabitants of new settlements, by destroying sheep and pigs. Common deer abound; they are gentle, and easily domesticated. Otters are, in many parts, numerous. Beavers are scarce. Foxes, martens, porcupines, racoons, weasels, wood-chucks, are also met with. Hares are plentiful. Wild beasts must, however, diminish rapidly in a country which will soon be intersected in every direction by roads.

Wild turkeys, which do not differ in appearance from domestic turkeys, except being larger, frequent the western

parts; and wild geese, ducks, pigeons, and most of the other birds already mentioned as common to America, are plentiful in the course of their migrations. Snipes, wood-larks, and partridges are also abundant.

Among the lake fishes, the sturgeon is good eating, weighs from 70 to 100 lbs., affords isinglass, and differs from the sturgeon of the sea by wanting the shelly scales on the back. The masquenongé is delicious, and sometimes weighs 50 lbs. The white fish, caught in abundance, resembling the shad of the Atlantic coast, or very large alewives. It is excellent eating, but inferior to the masquenongé. The lake herrings are plentiful, but flabby and indifferent.

Trout are of all sizes, weighing from half a pound to sometimes 50 to 70 lbs. The large kind, called lake salmon, resembles those of the sea, but the flesh much paler, and not so richly flavoured.

Pike and pickerel are much the same in flavour as in England.

There are two or three varieties of bass; the black is the best. The other fishes which are found in the lakes and rivers of Upper Canada, are principally perch, *eel pout, cat-fish*, mullet, dace, chub, carp, sucker, dog-fish (small,) bill-fish (the tyrant of the lakes, with a bill about a foot long,) lamprey, silver eel, sun-fish.

Fish are caught with seines, hooks, and by spearing. Forest sports are much neglected: even men who were poachers in the United Kingdom will scarcely move off their farms to shoot deer, or other wild animals. There is excellent shooting, and some people indulge in *deer-stalking*, or watching for deer, waiting for the return of bears to shoot them, and occasionally killing water-fowl and forest birds.

The forest trees are of great magnitude and variety, and afford excellent timber for all purposes, and abundant fuel; great advantages to the inhabitants. Wild fruits are very plentiful. Medicinal plants abound; and gay and beautiful indigenous flowers adorn those places which are not densely covered with large trees.

GAME.—The Deer.

From a Backwoodsman's Statistical Sketches.

At the head of our quadruped game is the Deer. He is larger than the fallow deer of England; and his horns, we would say, are twined the wrong way, and are differently shaped from those of the deer of Europe. They are found in great abundance in every part of the province. Deer stalking is much practised; but to practise it with success, you must be acquainted with the topography of the neighbourhood, and know the salt licks and other haunts. Another way is, to let a canoe or raft float down a stream during the midsummer night with a bright light upon it. This seems to dazzle or fascinate the animal, who is fond of standing in the water when the mosquitoes are troublesome in the woods; and if the manœuvre be skilfully managed without noise, he will allow you to come within a few yards of him;—so near indeed will he allow you thus to approach, that there have been instances known of his having been killed with a fish spear. The most certain and deadly mode of proceeding, however, is to send your dogs into the woods some miles from the banks of a lake or great river, and 'hark down' on the scent, when he will be sure to run for the water, where you can knock him on the head from a boat or canoe. But even in this defenceless position you must not approach him rashly, for he gives an ugly wound with his horns; and with the sharp hoofs of his fore feet, he has been known to deal such a blow, as has separated the muscle from the bone of a man's leg. You must, therefore, either shoot him, knock him on the head, drown him by holding down his head with an oar, or seize hold of him by the seat, and make him tow the boat until he is exhausted, and can be mastered.

In deer stalking, and, indeed, all kinds of sporting in this country, it is often necessary to camp out,—that is, bivouac in the woods. This would appear to a man who is curious in well-aired sheets, as the next way to the other world; but, in reality, there is nothing either dangerous or unpleasant in the proceeding. Every man carries with him in the

woods, punk, that is, German tinder, a fungous excrescence of the maple, and a flint. With this and the back of his knife, a light is struck, and the ignited piece cut off from the mass. This is put into dry moss, and blown or swung round the head until it blazes, and thus a large fire of logs is kindled. Spruce and hemlock are stripped, and moss gathered to make a bed; and if it be dry overhead, nothing further is necessary, the party all sleeping with their feet turned towards the fire. If, however, it threatens rain, a tent or wigwam of bark can soon be erected, perfectly weather tight. And in winter this may be rendered more comfortable by shovelling the snow up on the walls, so as to exclude the wind.

GAME—The Canvas-back Duck.

From Vigne's Six Months in America.

The waters of the Chesapeake and the Patapsco are the favourite resort of the canvas-back duck, which I had always been told was the greatest delicacy imaginable; and, "like nothing else, sir! I assure ye!" The sporting commences early in November, and affords most excellent sport. An experienced shot will sometimes kill three dozen in a morning with a single gun; and occasionally they are shot on the wing with a single rifle. The canvas-back duck very much resembles the red-headed wigeon, or common dun-bird. They breed on the borders of the great lakes, or about Hudson's Bay; but, in the winter months, they are found in prodigious quantities on the Chesapeake, the Patapsco, and the Potomac. Its flavour is owing to the root of the Vallisneria Americana, or wild celery, on which it feeds, and for which it will dive to a depth of eight or ten feet. The red-headed wigeon, when in company with the canvas-back, will often wait till it has risen from the bottom, and then snatch from it the hard-earned morsel. The *bons vivants* of America, talk of the canvas-back with an interest that borders on affection, and is sometimes very amusing. "Sir," said an old fellow to me, "I wished to give a duck feast, and accordingly I bought nine couple of them, all fresh killed, and all of the right weight. I stuffed them into every corner of my

gig; and would not suffer the cook to touch them, except in my presence. I dressed them all myself, in different ways, in my parlour, so as to have them all done according to figure, sir! Well, sir! all my company had arrived, except an old German; we could not wait, and sat down without him. When he came, he exclaimed, 'What! noshing but duckbs!' I started up in a rage, sir! a violent rage, sir! 'Noshing but duckbs!' I repeated after him: Why, you d——d old scoundrel, said I, your own Emperor of Austria never had such a dinner: he could not, sir, though he gave the best jewel in his crown for it." I tasted these birds several times before I quitted America, and they certainly are extremely good. The meat is dark, and should be sent to table underdone, or what in America is called "rare." I think the flavour might be imitated by a piece of common wild duck, and a piece of fine juicy venison, tasted at the same time. The word "rare" used in that sense, and which is given by Johnson, on the authority of Dryden, is no doubt one of many which have retained, in America, a meaning in which they are not now used in England, but which was doubtless carried over the Atlantic by the settlers of a hundred years ago. I confess that I was for some time in error. I heard every one around me giving orders that his meat should be "rare," and I thought it a mispronunciation of the word raw.

GAME.—The Turkey.

From Statistical Sketches, by a Backwoodsman.

The wild turkey takes the lead of our Upper Canadian feathered game. He is found in the London and western districts exclusively; though I have heard, that in New England, he is domiciliated much farther to the north. He is large, weighing from 25 to 35lbs., of a dark colour, which in some individuals is lig' 'er, and in others approaches to a leaden gray; and is very like the domestic turkey of the country. You can only distinguish him from his civilized cousin by a quick, firm, light-infantry step in his gait, and his independent, watchful look. At certain periods of the year, he is anything but shy. I have walked along the highway for half a mile at least, with a flock of fourteen of them

marching in front of me all the time within easy shot; some of them marching in the middle of the road, some hopping up on the rail fences and running along them, some jumping over into the neighbouring field, but none showing any unreasonable fear of me.

WHITE FISH.

From Fergusson's Tour in Upper Canada.

Among other good things upon our dinner-table, we were regaled with the celebrated *white fish*, a delicacy which, as Charlevoix has long since remarked, "nothing of the fish kind can excel." It is peculiar, I believe, to the North American lakes and rivers, and, so far as I know, has not been described. Some naturalists consider it to be a nondescript species of *Salmo*. The flesh is white, and resembles the most gelatinous part of the turbot, but considerably richer. The fish is taken with hook and line, frequently at a hole in the ice, being then in highest perfection, and runs from three to eight pounds weight. There is a coating of fat along the back, little inferior in flavour to the richest butter.

PREPARATIONS FOR EMIGRATION.

From the Backwoodsman's Sketches.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon emigrants the inexpediency of carrying to the woods of Upper Canada heavy lumbering articles of wooden furniture. All these can be procured here for far less than the cost of transport from Quebec and Montreal. The only exception to this rule is, when a person has valuable furniture for which he cannot get any thing like a reasonable price at home; and, in that case, it may be cheaper to carry it to Canada than to sacrifice it in England. But, as a general rule, mahogany furniture is not in keeping with the rest of a Canadian establishment; and our own black walnut makes, in my opinion, more handsome furniture than mahogany, and possesses this great advantage over its more costly and exotic neighbour, that it does not so easily stain,—a property which saves much scrubbing and not a little scolding in families. Clothes, more particularly coarse clothing, such as slops and shooting jackets, bedding,

shirts, (made, for making is expensive here,) cooking utensils, a clock or time-piece, books packed in barrels, hosiery, and, above all, boots and shoes, (for what they call leather in this continent is much more closely allied to *hide* than leather, and one pair of English shoes will easily outlast three such as we have here,) are among the articles that will be found most useful. As a general rule also, every thing that is made of metal, (for ironmongery is very dear,) as well as gardening and the *iron* parts of farming tools, and a few of the most common carpenters' tools, can never come amiss; for, though a man may not be artist enough to make money as a carpenter for other people, he may save a great deal himself by having the means within his reach of driving a nail or putting in a pane of glass. A few medicines ought to be taken for the voyage, and those chiefly of the purgative kind, as ships are very frequently but indifferently furnished with a medicine chest. Among these I would recommend Anderson's, or any other of the aloetic and colocynth pills, Epsom salts, magnesia, and emetics, made up in doses. If you take Seidlitz powders, or soda powders, or any of that tribe of acids and alkalies, let them be made up in phials, well stopped, not, as usual, in papers, for in that case they will get melted, or (as the learned express it) deliquate, before the passage is half over. With these phials will of course be required measures, to take out the proper proportions of each powder. Fishing and shooting tackle ought also to be taken.

MONEY.

From the same.

It is a question often asked, how should money be taken to Canada? I reply, in any way except in goods. Not that I have not often known that mode of bringing it prove highly profitable; but it is a risk; few who come out being good judges of the price of goods at home, and none of them knowing what kind of goods will suit the Canada markets. British silver or gold make a very good investment; as the former is bought up by merchants and tradesmen, and used to purchase bills on the Treasury through the Commissariat, and the latter is remitted by the same classes to meet their engagements in England. A Sovereign generally fetches 23s. or 24s. currency, that is 5s. to the dollar;—1s. sterling

passes for 1s. 2d. currency;—so that either description of bullion gives a good remittance. One great objection, however, to bringing out money, is the liability there is of losing or being robbed of it; so that, upon the whole, the better way perhaps may be, to lodge it with T. Wilson & Co. of Austin Friars, Agents for the Bank of Upper Canada, or at the Canada Company's Office in St. Helen's Place,* taking an acknowledgment; and then you can draw upon the fund from Canada, receiving the premium of the day on the exchange.

TEMPERANCE.

From Vigne's Six Months in America.

THE most fearful enemy of health is ardent spirits, which, by those who drink them at all, are taken at all hours, from four in the morning till twelve at night, and swallowed under the various and subdued appellations of bitters, egg-nogg, mint-julep, and many others; all sounding watery enough to have captivated Sangrado himself. The Temperance Societies are an honour to the country. There are about 1,000 of them in the United States, composed of 1,200,000 members, and affecting about 2,000,000 individuals directly or indirectly. They have caused the suppression of 1,000 distilleries, and 3,000 retail stores. The members solemnly promise that they will not touch a drop of any kind of spirits: of course, the rules of the society are sometimes broken, particularly as they allow wine and brandy when ordered by the doctor. I have heard it observed by those who are unfriendly to these associations, that an individual who cannot abstain from spirits without belonging to a temperance society, will not refrain when he becomes a member; but there is a vast difference between the strength of a resolution made to oneself, and known only to oneself, and a promise solemnly and publicly given, where fulfilment is demanded by honour, the fear of shame, and the duty of example. It is always observed, that when a member of the society has once relapsed into his old habits, his course is one of recklessness and desperation. That the societies have done good is undeniable, by their influence on the wholesale trade in spirits at New York.

* These directions have reference to London.

THE VOYAGE.

From Chambers's Information for the People, No. V.

When the determination is once taken to emigrate, the next step is to make arrangements with a shipowner, or captain, for the voyage. Take no furniture whatever, but plenty of good warm clothing, and bed-clothes. The steerage passengers generally lay in provisions for themselves, which consist of oatmeal, potatoes, some eggs, milk boiled with lump sugar, and some salt beef, or ham; these provisions should be calculated for fifty days; whatever remains after the passage, will be useful afterwards on the way to a settlement. A tin pot, or kettle, with a flat side and a hook, for *hanging upon the ribs of the fire*, will be very useful, because it is often impossible to put every thing *on the fire* together at cooking times; and this pot can be boiled without occupying the room of others. It is particularly recommended to those who make the voyage, never to feel alarmed at appearances of stormy weather, and what they may think danger; because there is really no danger; there are as few examples of ships sinking in the open sea, as of houses being burned on land. It is only when, by some mischance, they are driven upon lands and rocks, that danger occurs; and then it will be sufficiently evident to every body.

Men on board should pay the greatest attention to females, who are apt to be fluttered when they hear the noise of the waves, or of high winds, or the sailors trampling about in a bustle on the deck above. In such cases, passengers have only to keep themselves tranquil, and to recollect that the squall may cause hard work to the sailors, but no danger to any body, except there be land within sight, and the wind blowing them on it against their will. On coming into harbour, be in no hurry, or rather let your hurry put you in no confusion; get all your things ready, and have some lodgings fixed on to take your baggage to before moving.

THE VOYAGE.

From Cattermole's Advantages of Emigration.

THE Act of Parliament requires the master of the vessel to see that all his passengers have the following quantities of stores—bread, 2-3d lb.; beer, 2-3d gallon; fresh meat, 2-3d lb.; vegetables, 3-4th lb. Cocoa, 2-3d oz.; sugar, 3-4th oz.; tea, 1-4th oz. per diem. When fresh meat cannot be had, salt beef, ½ lb.; flour, ½ lb.; peas, 3-4th pint. On those days that flour is used, raisins and suet may also be substituted for a portion of the flour. My own advice to persons is, to take 3-4th lb. of meat, and 1 lb. of bread, including flour, per diem, with plenty of vegetables, and such extra comforts as their circumstances enable them. In laying in stores, a few pounds of portable soup is an excellent thing on the voyage, and persons going in parties, may always arrange to take a pig or two, and if they will look after it, a sheep: many take fowls, but they are much trouble, and are often very sickly. Ducks will do well, some herrings, salt fish, eggs, suet, butter, rice, onions and carrots, with a few apples for puddings, &c. form the principal wants; portable soup, unless you take fowls, is good in case of sea sickness.

Parties going together in the steerage, or half-deck, would do right in closely examining into the exact accommodations they are to receive, such as water-closets; if they are to be allowed the use of the quarter-deck at sea; at what time the lights are expected to be put out; these cautions may prevent bad feelings on the passage; and cabin passengers, particularly those with families, should do the same, ascertaining what wine, spirits, and porter is allowed, to prevent misunderstanding when out. Many vessels offered to take steerage passengers, at £7 10s. and find them with respectable accommodations; this, for single persons, with a few extras, they might provide themselves, would answer their purpose better than having the trouble of laying in, and cooking, their own provisions.

Parties going by way either of Quebec or New York, frequently arrange with the captain to have a portion of the

steerage partitioned off, 8 or 10 feet square, which is both economical and pleasant, particularly with families, as they are independent of the many. Three or four going thus, will possess all the comforts of the cabin, and at one-fourth the expense. When you get to sea, much of the distinction of cabin and steerage, if respectable, cease, and once landed, no enquiries are made what part of the ship you came in. The cabin is all very well for single ladies and gentlemen, but with families, it is an expensive place, and the money so spent would be useful on getting into a new country. In the steerage, the lights are put out at nine o'clock, and no smoking is allowed between decks in any part of the vessel.

No heavy or cumbrous baggage ought to be taken; household furniture, iron utensils, implements of husbandry, in short all articles of considerable bulk or weight will cost, in freight and carriage, more than the expense of replacing them in Upper Canada, besides the trouble of their conveyance, the risk of damage, and the danger of articles carried from England or Ireland being found unsuited for use in America. The baggage of emigrants should consist only of their wearing apparel, with such bedding and utensils for cooking as may be required on the voyage; and any articles of clothing not intended to be used at sea, ought to be packed in watertight case, or trunks, not exceeding 80 or 90 pounds in weight.

Such persons as can afford it, will do well to take out a two or three years' stock of clothes, shoes, and a stout fur cap; the summer articles most required are strong drill and duck trowsers, light round jackets; for winter, fearnought trowsers and stout coatings; leather gaiters during frosty weather are excellent, and not to be bought in Canada; beds and all kinds of bedding, mattresses, a mangle; an eight-day clock without case or dials, for the mere movement would cost £10 in any part of Canada, the whole country being over-run with wooden clocks, which sell as high as £5.

Extract of a Letter from an Aberdonian, who emigrated in the Spring of 1828, *to a friend in Aberdeen.*

Township of Leeds, L. C. June 29, 1830.

DEAR SIR,—I shall here detail to you my intended method of procedure, with respect to my establishing a settlement on my own land, which will give you an idea how settlements here are generally effected. In the first place, we commence with what is called under-brushing. This part of our work is best done in the course of next month, when the leaves are fully expanded, as then we are not annoyed next season by a rush of young suckers growing up among our crops. What we call brush-wood, consists chiefly of dog-wood, maple-shrub, mouse-wood, ground-hemlock, besides numberless other shrubs and small trees from 2 to 12 feet in height; these we cut close to the ground with a bill-hook, and pile close in small piles as we go on. In this manner we can easily go over an acre in a day. After brushing, our next business is to fell the cumberers of the ground; these, on an average, stand so thick as 8 feet apart, and, if hard-wood, average 60 feet in height, and from 6 inches to 4 feet in diameter. To make arable land of such a scene as our forests present, would stagger a stranger unacquainted with our doings here; but we can surmount such seeming difficulties, and laugh at what before appeared so impossible. In felling the large trees, we make a cut on each side of the tree, taking care to commence cutting on that side to which the tree has an inclination, as then the tree, after you have finished the cut on the opposite side, will fall from you, and leave you at liberty to step out of the reach of danger; we then cut off the branches close to the trunk, and pile them on the nearest brush-pile, and commence cutting up the trunk into short logs of from 10 to 12 feet in length, which finishes this part of the work, called chopping. I have chopped up in this manner an acre in a week without working very hard. The next part of clearing is the piling of the logs; this is usually done with the help of oxen, but 3 men will *hand* pile very well if the timber be not very heavy. The oxen draw the logs, with a strong chain hooked round the end of the log, and attached to a ring in the yoke between them,

opposite the place where the pile is to be, where 2 or 3 men are placed with hand-spikes ready to hoist the logs on the pile as fast as the oxen can fetch them in. A yoke of oxen and 3 men, including the teamster, will pile an acre in a day, if the timber be chopped as it ought to be, and laid in the felling as much one way as possible, which is as easily done as to throw the trees in a confused heap across each other. The log-piles are laid as close as possible, to burn all up when the period for firing arrives. There will be from 8 to 12 piles in the space of an acre. The burning off of the piles is the last part of this simple business, and to effect this purpose, we select a dry period in the fall of the year, when we need but put fire to one pile, and in a short time the whole of the timber, brush and all, will have been consumed. You will readily conceive that a fit season for burning off is a desideratum here, since without a complete *burn*, to consume the fallen leaves, which generally lie very thick on the soil, and the rotten and decayed timber and other trash, we are not safe to sow or plant, and expect a crop. We now set to work and collect the ashes of the piles, and secure them from wet, to be afterwards and at our leisure converted into potash, for which we have a sure market at Quebec, at the rate of 34s. per cwt.; 100 bushels will make a barrel, containing from between 5 to 6 cwt. It is from this trade only that the settlers can realize cash, properly so called.

Presuming now that you have made your clearance on a proper and fit part of your land whereon to erect a house and other necessary buildings, this business must now merit your attention. Your house must be placed near a running brook or strong spring, either of which, I believe, can be had in almost every lot in the province. The building logs, spruce, having been collected to the spot, you call on half-a-dozen of your neighbours to assist you, and your house, at least the four walls thereof, will be completed in a day. Very little assistance will be necessary to finish the roof; twelve feet boards placed longitudinally from the apex to the plates, and covered at the joinings with thin battens, will do pretty well till you can afford to get shingles. It makes as snug a bield either to eat, drink, sit, or sleep in, as you could well wish, either in a summer or winter's day. Furniture will soon follow; we have as fine cherry-wood and curled maple

growing here as we could wish to see wrought into the shape of drawers, tables, chairs, &c. &c., but a sufficiency of belly-furniture must be our first look at, and thanks to heaven that is a sure prospect here with us in the *bush*. The land which we get cleared in the fall, we sow with wheat in the spring. A bushel will sow an acre, and if well harrowed, it returns on an average 15 fold. We also *brush*, in the season, as much land as we can *chop* during the winter, which we clear in the spring for potatoes, barley, Indian corn, turnips, &c., &c., all of which, with the exception perhaps of Indian corn, yield as abundant returns. Potatoes here are a good crop, and the best eating I ever tasted. We can easily plant a bushel of seeds in a day, which will not fail, if the season be at all any thing like favourable, to yield 20 bushels in return; 10 bushels will be sufficient to plant an acre. They are planted with the hoe; we put 3 seeds in a hole, and collect a hillock of the loose and rich vegetable mould round them, and leave them so, till they are fit for lifting. It is no uncommon thing to get, in digging, half-a-bushel in a hillock. Barley is also a good crop, and generally yields 20 fold. All the finer or more tender sorts of garden esculents thrive well without any attention; I could last year have spared you a waggon-load of very superior cucumbers, melons, and gourds, which grew at the gable of my house and about the door. The seeds were just planted, and suffered to remain and come to maturity without further trouble; this fact may give you some idea of the superiority of the climate, as well as of the soil,—but of this more anon.

With respect to the general appearance of the country here, and the quality of the soil, you may collect some idea from what I have already said; little variety of prospect can be looked for in a scene which presents nothing to the eye on every side but an interminable forest, bounded only by the horizon, with here and there a green spot which marks the innovations of the axe. The road-side, where I am at present, presents a different spectacle. It is nearly all cleared from the river St. Lawrence to 20 miles above me. The summer season here is very warm, the thermometer ranging from 80 to 90 degrees; the winter season again is very severe; I have known the mercury sink 30 degrees below zero; but this does not last long, perhaps 3 days or so at a

spell, and that not more than twice or thrice in a season. Notwithstanding the intensity of these extremes, the climate is most salubrious; we don't know what it is to be sick here; and give us fair play, here we have none of your fevers and agues, those pests of the Upper Province.

The prospects of the first class, or persons possessed of from 100 to 500 pounds, cannot fail being of the most cheering description. With judicious management, a sum of money, which would soon be annihilated, or at best unproductive, if sunk in business on your side of the water, would here soon establish a handsome competency for you, and your family after you. Provisions you would require for a year, but they are cheap. All your clothes of whatever description you should bring with you, as well as every article of household and kitchen furniture which you can get conveniently stowed, a small stock of the most common medicines, all the books you can scrape together, music, musical instruments, carpenters' tools, &c. &c.

The second class consists of those who, without cash, bring plenty of bones and sinews, in the shape of grown sons and daughters, to bear upon the question; such never fail to do well if they be at all industrious.

The third and last class is that to which your humble servant belongs, *pennyless and fusionless,* and encumbered with a small family that can yield him as yet no assistance; yet, in spite of difficulties, I am fast emerging from their pressure, and I hope ultimately to be able to put my foot upon the neck of my trials. I have certainly been most kindly treated by the better sort of settlers in this township, none of whom but would do any reasonable thing to serve me, whether solicited or not; but the generality of settlers, in my circumstances, must not expect to be similarly treated.

Your's, most sincerely,

W. S.

The above individual, after arriving at Quebec with his wife and family of three children, was only possessed of £1 16s. For three years he had the loan of a farm without rent, on condition of clearing part of it, which he stated in a letter to his father could have been easily accomplished the first year.

Second Letter from the same person.

Township of Leeds, L. C. August 4, 1831.

My Dear Sir,—I received your kind letter of 1st April, and I am happy to learn that you are all in good health; we also are in the enjoyment of the same blessing. You wish to know how we like the cold winter; I can assure you that I consider winter here the most agreeable season of the year. Labour then is, with the exception of barn work and the procuring of fire-wood, nearly locked up. It is true we can chop if we think proper, but I prefer the autumn for that work, if possibly we can get time then for its accomplishment. Indeed, it is at any period quite easy to chop down more than we can get well cleared. In winter too, travelling is particularly pleasant, whether on foot or in a sleigh, for then the roads are excellent for at least 5 months. Intercourse then is frequent; paying and receiving visits constitute much of our business. With regard to in-door comforts, it is presumed that we have got our crops well saved, and a pig or two killed, part of which will no doubt go to the grocer for what he can supply; you will then have some idea how our tables are supplied; and, with the help of good stoves, we can regulate the temperature of our rooms to any degree of heat we find convenient. I have not been able as yet to buy a stove, so have been obliged to put up with a chimney, which has its advantages nevertheless. It burns more wood than a stove; but then the great fires we must put on in winter render any other light at night unnecessary than what proceeds therefrom; moreover, the sight of a lively fire in the chimney is, in my opinion, much more cheerful than that of any dull, black, iron box, however warm—but if the chimney be well constructed, it will warm a room equally well with a stove. Indeed, although I had a stove, I would not want a chimney on any account. You very properly ask me how we dispose of the stumps and roots of trees. With regard to these impediments, if indeed I can call them such, they present scarcely any obstacle to our operations; we just let them remain till time do their business. Hard-wood stumps will rot in about six years; soft-wood, such as spruce, pine, &c., will take less time to rot

them. When the roots are rotten, a yoke of oxen will pull out your stumps fast enough, but till that time come they are no trouble at all, and we plough, sow, harrow, and reap among them, with as much facility as if we were performing these operations on Grandholm Haugh.

[Both these Letters are taken from "Important Information," &c. which work is now out of print.]

Extract of a Letter, from a person residing at Leeds, in Lower Canada, dated 24th May, 1833, to a friend near Aberdeen.

Most people from previous lack of information regarding our situation and prospects here, and what is worse, from falsehoods circulated in interested quarters, feel a considerable degree of disappointment on their first arrival here, so that I shall state a few leading facts for your own serious consideration, and leave you to make up your mind accordingly. Both soil and climate at this place are good, and the land, when cleared, yields good crops of all sorts of grain, potatoes, and vegetables. Should an emigrant come out in the autumn, which I would rather recommend, he must bring as much with him as would support him till the autumn following; and I think, in ordinary years, £40 would suffice, at this distance from the market, (say 50 miles,) for such a family as you describe, (father and mother, with ten children.) I am not sure but £10 less would do, were our crops, as in general they are, very good: £10 more would, with the assistance of his neighbours, put up a snug log-house, and stable. He would require a stove, too, for winter, which would cost from £3 to £5. He must pay his land by instalments, of £5 or £6 annually, for four years; then it is scot-free for ever. Mind this is the price of 100 acres only, but a family like yours would better have 200 acres to make a *good* farm; and I see every body thrive well here who has a good family of boys; they are, if they do [illegible] they should do, really the making of a man here. There is no securing land now, on any terms, but by paying money

down. A man who can work the axe, (and he will learn to do so in a few days,) will chop down the trees on an acre and log them up in eight days: this work is worth 30s. per acre, and is done chiefly in winter. When the snow is gone, we set to work and burn off the logs which we have chopped during the winter. This is generally accomplished in three days for an acre. This work also is valued at 30s. ℔ acre; then sow and plant away from May till the end of June. If a man is not to go farther into the country than where I am, I would advise him to take every thing with him which he can, such as kitchen furniture, tea things, bedding in particular, clothes, (the worst rag included,) and carpenters' tools. Carriage of luggage from Quebec to this is 5s. ℔ cwt.

I could not presume to advise what goods were best to bring out on speculation, indeed I would be shy in recommending any.

Wheat yields on an average here the first year, 15 bushels per acre; 2½ of which yield 112 lb. of good flour; 1 bushel of wheat sows an acre, and it is now 7s. 6d. An acre requires 10 bushels of potatoes for planting, and yields 150 bushels. They cost at present 1s. ℔ bushel. These are country prices. Good milk cows are from £3 to £5, and the keep of one, for the winter, would cost £2; but she would be worth this, in a beginner's family, even the first year.

The following Seven Extracts of Letters are from Communications made to their friends, by several young men of intelligence, respectability, and industry, who emigrated to Upper Canada, from Buchan, Aberdeenshire, in 1831 *and* 1832.

I.

Whitby, Upper Canada, 18th July, 1833.

When you think of the toil required to clear a fir forest in Scotland, you form a very exaggerated notion of the difficulty of clearing American land. A first rate axe-man, who makes *clearing* his trade, will cut down every tree on an acre of such land as I have now purchased, in four days; and I find that Sandy and I can now clear it in nine days.

The stumps which are left a few years do not lessen much, if at all, the return of wheat from the land, although I dislike to see them, and by the fourth year, when the land has been kept under crop, they can be turned out without any trouble, as by that time they are rotten.

II.

Banks of the Trent, Upper Canada.

THERE is no such thing as rye-grass here. I would give a large sum for a bushel of seed. They commonly cultivate here a large grass called Timothy; it makes a strong hay, but I think of very inferior quality to good rye-grass. Clover grows luxuriantly, and generally the white naturally on cleared lands. The horses have been reported better than they are: they are a light shabby blood kind of animal, neither sufficiently heavy to be powerful in draught, nor so firmly knit as to give them the strength of our fine little punch-made horses that we had at home; I mean *with you*, for *this* is now *my home*, and as far as a prospect of independence in this world is concerned, I every hour wish that you were all with me, and then we could go on together, and never feel the painful thought of home and friends far away, which alone can disturb us here. Oh man! come out—if you would only come, Peggy would come with you, and if I had her here I would laugh at care.

III.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. M——, now settled about thirty miles from the mouth of the Trent, and three miles back from the river: twenty-two miles from York—dated 5th June, 1833.

I can clear my land, and sow my wheat, at less money per acre than you can raise a crop of turnips with bone dust. The produce for three years, without any additional expense, will vary in value from £4 to £6 per acre; and when improved, cleared of the stumps, and manured, it will be double. Two men are equal to manage 100 acres of land,

and although you pay them high wages, about £24 a year, (if very fine experienced men,) yet the price of managing the farm is not one half so much as in your precarious climate, where we are afraid to leave the stooks an hour in the field, if fit to be stacked, and the money return will, at least, be equal to any thing that can be got with you—and much more, and then *the land* is your own, and may be extended as far as you desire, and no rent.

IV.

Extract of a Letter, from a Buchan man who had recently been in the service of a Farmer, in the American State of Vermont, written at Montreal, 15th May, 1833.

When Yankies work, they do so very hard; they rise at four in the morning—milk the cows—(this the men do here, which you will think queer,) and in summer they do not end their labour till darkness compels them. The quantity of wheat they cut down in a day is astonishing, and we require considerable practice with their scythe, (which is a grand tool,) before we can match them; but on the dunghill, (which they pay too little attention to,) at the flail, or the plough, we can beat the best of them. They are not bad-hearted, nor disobliging, unless offended; but they are very ignorant, and have an early aversion to people from the Old Country; believing themselves by far the greatest and bravest people in the world, and if any man dispute the matter with them, or sneer at them, he will soon be in *bad breed.* The mode of revenge which appears most satisfactory to them seems to be to cheat and deceive you, at which they are very expert, and the little sense of religion which prevails among them, leaves no feeling of moral restraint where interest is concerned. They have a natural feeling of independence about them, which makes them always attentive to *mine* and *thine*, but any man who leaves his own country should come *to Canada,* and avoid the States. He will find in the first, as valuable land as in the world—have a surer supply of spiritual instruction, and not hear his own country abused, and be free of many taxes which the Yankies pay, and grumble much at, although they pretend to be free of them.

V.

Extract of a Letter from a person formerly Overseer of a large Farm in Buchan, now in Whitby District, Upper Canada, of date 2d June, 1833.

THE land is here fine deep rich looking black mould, and plenty of spring water, which, in many places is scarce; I have seen too little to be able to boast of my purchase, but assuredly the land here is worth more than double, as to quality, the light thin land about Stanstead, and through much of the State of Vermont, in the United States. Finer looking crops could not grow than those which I every where see, and being within five miles of a port, is a great matter in an ill-roaded country, but the population here is thick, and filling daily—land in great demand, and produce quickly sought after, and well paid for. Milk cows kept in the neighbourhood of a town, and well managed, would soon reward the frugal with a fortune, but the women are very idle and thriftless. I have one who comes and milks my cow, and I give her the half of the milk for payment of her trouble. If we had our own country-women here, we would soon make a grand country of it, but there is no notion of doing things neatly, or looking beyond the present profit, and that is, in truth, I think, more than it should be, which helps to keep them careless.

VI.

Extract of a Letter from a young Farmer who left Buchan, with very little capital, in 1832—*written at* ———, *Trent River, thirty miles from Kingston, lower end of Lake Ontario, of date 5th March,* 1833.

ROADS are making every where. The Government is doing much to open this fine country. A number of settlers of respectable appearance, and evidently possessed of capital have settled round us, so that although we were at first

ten miles into the forest, in less than three years we shall be in an open well-peopled country. If we had our own country women, we would have, I believe, every comfort that this world can give—abundance of every necessary and comfort as the sure reward of frugal industry. There are *nae auld maids* in this country.

We have ducks, pigeons in myriads, and deer, and *no man dare d—n one as a poacher*, as at home sometimes happens. The silence of the forest I like, and most country folks would do so likewise, but some of the lads who have been in the way of carousing with their friends in the alehouse seem to *tine heart*, and soon shrink back to the towns to enjoy whisky and poverty, when a few years perseverance would have given them the whisky without the poverty.

VII.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. W. now settled in the Newcastle District, but written upon Lake Erie, while on a trip to inspect the Huron tract, 2d July, 1833.

You have an idea that the winters are colder here than they really prove, for although the frost is very hard, and we require to have our hands well *mittened*, it is never disagreeably cold to walk in the open air, except when windy, which is very seldom the case. The moonlight is almost as bright as day, and the dry frosty air invigorating. Last winter we had just three weeks of snow, and about a fortnight of bad weather, when it began to thaw ; then summer burst with a rapidity quite indescribable. The autumns here are most mild, serene, and beautiful ; the showers are heavier, and the thunder storms more awfully loud, I think, than ever I heard in Scotland, but there is a brightness of sun-light from the purity of the air, and cloudless state of the sky, which you seldom have at home. I hope John will not be so unwise as to involve himself with a lease in your country, when independence lies here before him if he chooses to exert himself to deserve it.

If a few hundreds would join and come out together, they

could do much to relieve the inconveniences which single people find at first, and there is no lack of room, nor fear of rivalry. Your Lairds would not be very fond to see all the industrious folks leaving them, but if any man wishes to attain good wages for his labour, or to enjoy independence in a healthy country, with a far finer climate than you ever saw, they have only to submit to a few days of sea-sickness, and a journey of a few weeks duration.

A BEE.

From Doyle.

THE older colonists about you, if solicited, will come and help at what (from the bustle and activity of the work,) is termed a *Bee;* they first draw the timber together with oxen, (provided that you have it previously felled, cut into the proper lengths and squared,) and raise up your house; this kind of work is called a *raising Bee,* and, in the same way, assistance is mutually given in beating out the Indian corn from its husks, in what is called a *husking Bee*—the nature of the work always determining the denomination of the *Bee.*

Such is the friendliness of the more established settlers, that they will dispense with your giving them breakfast and dinner, if your circumstances render you really unable to provide them; some whisky, and the evening frolic are sufficient inducements for the attendance of your neighbours, whose accommodating mode of assisting each other, and of doing as they would be done unto, is highly creditable to their feelings. It will, however, be expected, and very fairly, that you will repay these acts of kindness by giving labour in return, on similar occasions.

ROUTES TO UPPER CANADA.

THE usual routes to Upper Canada are by the river St. Lawrence and New York; both of which may be considered as

frozen up during the winter months, although the latter port itself is always open. Each has its advantages and disadvantages, and the intending emigrant should deliberately weigh these, and choose which he thinks will suit his own particular circumstances best.

The route by Quebec and Montreal on the St. Lawrence is the least expensive upon the whole, and as emigrants can reach Upper Canada in this way, entirely on British territory, they avoid the high duty at New York on any goods, or articles liable to duty, which they may be taking with them, as explained in Mr. Buchanan's letter, page 24. The duty on such at Quebec or Montreal is trifling in comparison. The expense of the passage to Quebec too, is lower, from the number of large ships going out for cargoes of timber, and having extensive accommodations, when they are outward bound, for passengers. Emigrants can either go up in their vessel all the way to Montreal, or, if it stops at Quebec, a steamer takes them to Montreal, as detailed in the preceding letters. From this place to Prescot, the river is rendered in some parts unpleasant, and sometimes even dangerous for navigation, owing to what are called *Rapids*, which are falls of considerable length, but not of a height in any one part to prevent large boats from being dragged up them. Great quantities of goods and luggage are sent in this way to the upper country.

From Prescot, steamers ply to Kingston, which is situated at the lower end of lake Ontario, and from this place, water conveyance may readily be had to any part on this great lake, or through the Welland canal into Lake Erie ; from Prescot there are ships also which sail direct to many places on the borders of lake Ontario, and even by the Welland into Lake Erie.

Passengers may go by land from Montreal to Prescot, but the less land travelling which they undertake in Canada, the better, except in sleighs or sledges over the snow in winter. The roads not being yet *Macadamized*, or rendered *turnpike* as at home, passengers will soon learn to their cost, with many a hard jolt, how *corduroy* ways are constructed and kept in repair. A preferable route, however, from Montreal, is now opened up by water into Lake Ontario. Emi-

grants can go up the Ottawa or great river to Bytown, where they enter the Rideau canal, which carries them to Kingston.

The port of New York is open in summer and winter, and the voyage is much safer than to the St. Lawrence: it is generally also reached in less time than the passage to Quebec, as the gulf of St. Lawrence, and the river, are often very tedious sailing. The Hudson river is ascended from New York, by steamers, to Albany, and its banks present some of the most beautiful river scenery in the world. Near Albany, the great Erie canal commences, which conveys passengers to Lake Ontario at Buffalo, by a navigation of 363 miles. From the harbour of Buffalo, steamers and sailing craft ply as far as Lakes Huron and Michigan.

Although ships can enter the port of New York at all times, yet in winter the waters of the Erie canal are let off or locked by ice, but it is opened some weeks earlier than the St. Lawrence, from the ice melting sooner. The canal is commonly open till near Christmas; and after its winter repose, it is refilled about the first week in April, when the great bustle commences towards the western country, and Canada.

The sea voyage is both safest and pleasantest by New York, and to those unencumbered with much luggage, or can afford it, is no doubt the preferable one.†

The voyage is not commonly beyond five or six weeks, and within a month, from the west coast, in a *Liner*, as the beautiful regular packets are called, on board of which description of vessels, every luxury may be enjoyed in their magnificent cabins, which can be enjoyed at sea, but to many, the difference between £25 and £12 may be worth keeping in the pocket; the more moderate of the two being the expense of a cabin passage with very comfortable accommodation from Aberdeen—provisions included. When an emigrant furnishes his own provisions, it is safest to calculate, for either voyage, that he may have to maintain himself for sixty days. If any

† To those who can conveniently arrange it, Liverpool presents by far the best selection of safe and commodious vessels; and New York will be found to be decidedly the most comfortable route for reaching the province of Upper Canada.—*Fergusson's Second Visit to Canada, just Published.*

part is left of these providings, at the end of the voyage, it will be found useful in the journey up the country.

Inland water-carriage, both in the States and in Canada, is low, but as there is a considerable extent of it to be gone over, before reaching Upper Canada, the expense comes in whole to be heavy, especially with a family, and much luggage.

Extract of a Letter from a person who went out to Canada, last year, now at Anderson's Point, Clarence, Ottawa River, Petite Nation, dated 22d October, 1833.

My dear Mother,—I left Montreal the day after I wrote my last letter to you, and landed in the house where I now am, Mr. ———'s. He and all his neighbours have shewn me great kindness, and if it please God to continue with me the blessing of health, I have the prospect of spending a very agreeable winter here.

I am now as much gratified with the appearance of the country, as I was before disappointed with that of the towns on this continent.

I have just purchased 200 acres of fine land, the length of a lot from the Banks of the Ottawa or Grand River in the township of Clarence, and had not this been a rainy day, would have commenced building my house.

The lands on the banks of the river are preferable for situation, but in general inferior in quality, and double the price of that a little back.

The people inhabiting this township are pious, sober, polite, and intelligent. The lands are not of the richest description, but they bring forth plenty of wheat, Indian corn, bear, oats, hops, hay, pumpkins, rye, kail, cabbage, potatoes, fruits of almost all sorts; and strawberries, which are very good, grow wild in great abundance; with many other things too numerous to mention. Water is plenty and good.

The climate is particularly favourable to health, being very like that of Scotland. The summers indeed are warmer, and the winters colder, but the winters are every year becoming milder as the land is cleared. We are not subject to fever

and ague here, as they are up the country, where the richest land lies.

And now my dear Mother, H——, I——, G——, and J——, I seriously and earnestly entreat you will come out here, and live in comfort and happiness. This I can almost promise you. You can have no idea of the comfort and independence which characterise the circumstances of Upper Canada squires. There is none of that palaver to be observed here to servants which is in the States. We are all content with the British Government, and are loyal subjects thereof; indeed little attention is paid to politics, it being more profitable to cultivate the ground. The passage across the ocean may be tedious, and attended with danger, but if it should please Providence to grant that you arrive here safe, you will never regret having undergone the little inconvenience attending emigration. And because I confidently expect you here, I will give you what directions I think will tend to your comfortable arrival.

Sell all your furniture, chairs, tables, pots, pans, fire-irons, lumber, &c. Bring your knives and forks, spoons, bowls, china and stoneware; no crystal, for it can be bought here much cheaper than with you. Tell G—— to bring his books, albums, newspapers, &c. Bring a Britannia-metal tea-pot; plenty of different kinds of threads, (we will raise our own wool soon,) needles, and my wine-rubbers. They wo'nt allow me to drink *spirits* here, so my toddy jugs are useless. You may bring some milk dishes for the dairy, for they will soon be required: you might get them made of sizes, so that the one will fit the other, and all go into each other; they should be made of tin.*

Tell J—— and G—— to bring no tools with them, as what I brought with me were of no use, not being the sort used in this country at all, at all. Let them not get more clothes made than what they already have, for if they thrive as well as I have done, they will soon grow too big for them. Let them bring guns like mine, and 500 percussion caps to fit, with all other accoutrements; but nothing else of that sort that I mind on. Bring nothing you intend for sale.

* The best dishes for milk are now made of zinc, which has the advantage of not rusting, and bears scouring better than tin.—Ed.

The guns should not be taken out from where you pack them during the passage. They and all things not required during the voyage should be well packed in chests, locked and roped.

Bring forty or fifty yards of serge, such as is used for coarse sheets, to make into smock frocks for wearing over our clothes while at work; some towelling, plenty of blankets; bring your feather beds; a piece of good strong stuff for bags to hold potatoes, meal, and grain. I would require as much as would make 2 dozen, large enough to hold a boll of meal; bring fur caps for winter, get them very warm, (much warmer than those usually worn by boys,) and one for me. Bring your candlesticks, snuffers, and tin moulds for making candles. You would find it very useful to take some coarse strong drugget with you for wrappers, &c. and some strong moleskin.

You should only have one trunk each in the cabin, the rest of the things in the hold of the ship. Provide a strong sack to hold your bedding, &c. Have very coarse clothes for the sea, but dress yourselves when you come to Quebec. You have no occasion to go on shore there, for you will be nowise gratified with a near inspection of the town, but one of you will require to go and take your passage in the cabin of a steamer for Montreal; this will cost 25s. each, and perhaps the steamer's people will send a boat for you to the ship. You pay nothing for your luggage from Quebec to Montreal.

The best way for my brothers to lay out their money here is in buying land, which is every year rising in value. Bring your money out in gold, and dispose of none of it till you see me. Bring certificates of your having been Communicants with Mr. ———.

Let none dissuade you from coming on account of your infirm state of health. Older and frailer people have come across the ocean, and are now rejoicing in having done so.

Extract of a Letter from a Settler at Zorra, Upper Canada, dated 20th Jan., 1834, to a Friend in Aberdeen.

My land lies within a quarter of a mile of the Thames, which is here quite an insignificant stream; almost dry in the hot season. It is thought by some that it will one day be turned into a canal, whereon boats may ply in the spring and fall. It is at present navigable some distance from its mouth, but how far I am not aware. There is talk, however, of a rail-road going through our part of the Province, which will render it unnecessary. Our house is just about the centre of the settlement, there are four families within less than a mile of us, and other four little more than a mile, and seven about two miles. Though surrounded on all sides by so many families, and at so small a distance, yet we see none of their houses till we go some way through the woods. For the most part, each is in a hole by himself. Our neighbours are often passing and repassing, so that we are not so lonely as one might suppose. There is land for sale just by the side of mine; but the difficulty is to buy it. You could do without land for a time; but you could not do well without a cow. There are ways of working so that a man can go on supporting his family until he be in circumstances to get land of his own. I require to hire a good deal; my family being as yet unable to help me much; and of course I would prefer giving you the chance. The common wages here is half a dollar per day, and board. A man who is a good hand in hay and harvest time will get 3-4th dollar for mowing grass, and a dollar for harvesting grain. (No money can be had here for work unless in some cases in harvest,—grain or produce, of any kind, is the common pay.) One difficulty with new settlers is their having to learn the different kinds of work; but in course of a short time those who are willing get up to them. Another plan resorted to, by those who are not able to get land at first, is putting in grain on shares with farmers who have more land than they can work. This being the case with me this year, one of my neighbours puts in two fields with me, one of rye, of which he does all the work except half the harvesting—affords half the seed, and gets half the crop; another of peas, of which

he does all the work, affords all the seed, and gets 2-3ds the crop. I know not but I shall have to work so with some one next year. I think there is no doubt of situations being found for my sister's boys; but we are not sure what they might get beyond food and clothing. It has been a common practice to indent boys here for nine years, at the age of ten. They are fed, clothed, and educated during the time; and at the end get some suits of clothes, a yoke of oxen and a cow; but my sister's boys being further advanced, they would of course be engaged on other terms. They will soon learn the work, and soon be able for it; and a young man capable of doing the work here will obtain wages from 130 to 140 dollars a year. As to my sister herself, I think she might do well. There is no taught Midwife here, nor in any of the settlements round, as far as I know; and one is very much wished for, almost all the women in our settlement have been expressing a wish that such a one were here. The women here are very prolific. She would sometimes have a chance to be employed in such cases as sick-nurse, as a woman in that line can scarcely be had here. Grandmother's trade (knitting stockings) does well here; ½ a dollar for knitting a pair of socks that reach a little way above one's ancle. We suppose she could earn it in a day. She need bring no worsted here, every one affords their own, some marled and white cotton might be a good thing to bring, if she could do it. It is difficult to get knitting done here. As to the samples you sent, the duck and drill I think would sell well here; if you had money to lay out farther, you might double it in any kind of produce, but not in cash. Striped shirting would more than double itself. Here, a dollar's worth of produce would be got for a shirt that A. B. says would cost only 2 shillings in Aberdeen. We should be very happy to have some gooseberry plants, as we have none here but those growing wild in the woods. We have abundance of excellent currants. Mrs. ——— directs me to tell you that she has been a great deal healthier here than when in Aberdeen; and she has had no nervous complaints. I have been extremely healthy myself. My clothes that were sufficiently roomy for me in Aberdeen will scarcely go on, and yet I have sweated a great deal more since I came here than during the last years that I was there. Sometimes when chopping

in summer, I have taken off my shirt and wrung it, and put it on again and chopped away. The boys also have been very healthy. They have not had so much as a bad cold. If you come, bring all the pots, pans, kettles, crooks, and bellowses you have got. We regretted parting with such things for the trifle which we got for them. A pound weight of whited brown ravelings, or some such sewing threads, will be very useful.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Michigan, to his Brother in Aberdeen. [*Two other Letters, from the same person, will be found at pages* 30 *&* 31.]

State of Michigan, Gull Prairie, 28th Jan. 1834.

I have this day received your letter of the 16th October, and have this moment finished reading it. I felt as if I could answer all your questions satisfactorily—as to wild Indians, bears, tigers, horrid flies, eagles, &c., your notions are utterly and truly visionary. For all that I have travelled in this country, I have never seen any thing more frightful than a deer skipping and bounding through the forest, and turning again to take a look of you. The Indians are a harmless and gentle race of beings, with as much natural politeness, civility, and honour, as your highlanders; and I have not heard of one single crime they have committed, although they have received great injuries; however, they are to leave this country this present year, they having sold all their lands, for which I am more glad than otherwise. There is no more real cause of fear in this country than in the one you are in. As to the character and manners of the people, in this neighbourhood, I shall describe them as truly and impartially as I can. First then, to begin with the females—their condition is decidedly preferable to that of the same class in your country—their constitutions in general more delicate—they are not allowed to do any drudgery work—their wood is chopped, their water drawn, their cows milked—by the men! They are polite, without affectation; homely, without coarseness; friendly, and fond of visiting, without being intrusive, and all tolerably well educated. As for female *ser-*

vants, there are none. Every one expects and can command the treatment of an equal, but there are always young girls who will hire out, for a few months, in case of sickness, &c. and the neighbours are very friendly in such cases. The wives of farmers in America are decidedly more cleanly, possess more of the conveniences and luxuries of life, have fewer anxieties; and a Mother can see her children receive a good useful education, learning to be active and useful to their parents, without the least anxiety for their future welfare and independence, and may ultimately see them comfortably settled around them.

Here you throw aside a load of pride, (which you have no idea of the burden of until you get rid of it,) and that eager desire to rise in the world, and to associate with higher company, to get clear of which I say is a world of heart's-ease; and that fear for the future, unfortunately so common in your country, is never felt.

Another subject of no less importance is, this is decidedly a temperance neighbourhood—where the use of all stimulating and intoxicating liquors are excluded. Temperance Societies, and Temperance Newspapers, are spreading like wildfire.

This settlement is farthest advanced of any towards Lake Michigan, (which lies 30 miles West.) Last year, about this time, there was only one house upon the plain, there are now fifteen, and other fifteen four miles farther down the river. Of these thirty families, five are doctors, one of which gets his living by teaching a school; one by making shingles, or slates of wood; one by carpentering, and one by farming. After this do not say that educated men are scarce in America.*

From the description you give of Stewart's Book, it seems to me to be candid and just—but no words can convey perfectly new ideas to the mind, unless there is something similar to compare them with—hence you must be subject to many delusions which experience itself can only drive away.

I here enjoy better health than ever I did in Scotland. I

* "Medical gentlemen generally secure a decent livelihood, but, with few exceptions, seldom make money. *The climate of British America is too salubrious for Doctors to realize fortunes.*"—*Macgrigor.*

can eat twice as much food, with an excellent appetite, and can have abundance of every thing that is excellent and wholesome, and much that you cannot afford or procure in your country, and all it costs is a little labour, which is necessary for your health, and makes you enjoy it. I have 10 acres of strawberries growing wild upon my farm, and five acres of hazel nuts; we have also blackberries, cranberries, plums, &c., all growing wild, and will have apples, peaches, &c. &c. as soon as we have time to rear them. We have pumpkins to make pies, and water melons, musk melons, cucumbers, and squashes, all delightful and agreeable food, and all growing in abundance; in fact we want for nothing that the heart of man can desire, excepting that the pigs and turkies do not run about ready cooked, crying 'who'll eat!' In all my travels, however, I have not seen any gold growing upon trees, but very little indeed any where, and that difficult to be got at. To all lovers of gold and silver, of fine clothes, and high pretensions, who expect to make fortunes, and drive their carriage, have servants in waiting, and their neighbours take off their hats to them, I say, once for all, keep away, far away, from America and Americans. If you wish to enjoy equality, social and intelligent neighbours, with independence from all supercilious and brow-beating superiors, independence from cares and poverty, I would say come here.

I will here enumerate all the evils you will have to encounter. There is first your sea-voyage, then the expense of travelling, and the occupations you will perhaps think mean for six months or so; then there are mosquitoes or midges, for some time in summer and during very fine weather; then there is fever, ague, and boils caused by change of climate. I did not feel the heat at all oppressive last summer, and the winter is not severe; upon the whole I prefer the climate to yours.

Mrs. Trollop's book gives merely a caricatured likeness of the qualities most opposed to the feelings of the writer. They are about as true as those the English used to entertain of the Scotch, i. e. that they were all starved, had the the itch, and were all sycophants, &c.

You are afraid of this country being swampy—now it is as dry and clean as a garden, and literally without *dubs*. You wish me to draw a comparison betwixt the Aberdonians and

Americans. Ask a Hotentot, an Esquimaux, or a Prussian, which manners he prefers—he will say, that of his own country, until he gets accustomed to another. There are not ten men in America but will cheat you if they can—that is to say, they will endeavour to have the best side of the bargain—and where their interest is concerned, I would not believe one word they say, nor trust one particle to their honour.

You think the manners of the people coarse, rude, always spitting and chewing tobacco, &c., now I pronounce them much more refined, cleanly and comfortable in their ways and habits of life than either the Scotch, English, or Irish, taken as a body. I say you will find them such, possessing abundance of good land, a good climate, good laws, good government, no public debt, no nobility nor titled paupers—universal education, and an aptitude to improve by every new invention, unfettered by ancient prejudices, active and industrious, and having a high regard for the female sex. I grant that Mrs. Trollop could not see this. The Americans are jealous of, stubborn and sulky to such people, because they think that they expect a deference which they are not entitled to, and which they do not give—if you want to ride, or be rode upon, stop in Europe—if you wish equality and independence you will find them here, but recollect that all others are independent as well as you.

CONCLUDING REMARKS ON EMIGRATION.

THE readers of these pages must now be well acquainted with the nature of the Canadas, and of those parts of the United States generally chosen for residence by emigrants from Britain. A country in *every* respect suited to the ideas and wishes of each individual who may intend to remove from the land of his birth, can be found nowhere, nor is there one where disappointments may not be experienced. It will be seen, however, that in the opinion of many now settled in the Canadas, and worthy of reliance being placed upon the opinions and details which they give, that they have proved these parts, from which they write, to

be exceedingly well suited for raising the industrious, sober settler to independence, and even, in many cases, to affluence, which such individuals had no chance of attaining at home.

It will easily be perceived that the letters here first printed, as well as many of the others, were not written with the most remote idea of their being published, and bear, from their concurring testimonies, evident proofs of the truth of their representations. They may, indeed, be as much depended on as if they had been written by the intimate friends of those who peruse them from a wish to learn the prospects which Canada and the States present. The work will amuse and interest even the general reader, and the minuteness of detail must be invaluable to the intending emigrant, both while here and when in the new country of his adoption, looking out for a *location*. When actually settled, he will be directed in his operations by its pages, nearly the same as if an experienced and friendly neighbour were at his side.

As the letters are from so many different places, an emigrant will, most probably, find one or more from that district to which he himself intends to go, and the advantage of studying the unbiassed descriptions of those already settled there, as communicated to their own nearest relations or friends, need not be pointed out.

Every country or situation is good or bad in its characteristics, in a great measure, according as we compare it with others. There are few places which we cannot discover to have at least some advantages over others, although they may also, at the same time, have some disadvantages; and the same reflection may be of use to us in supporting, with fortitude, many inconveniences and unpleasant occurrences.* The sea voyage, for instance, with its attendant sickness and want of the room which land-folks have been accustomed to, is often very distressing, but how much

* "The young and enthusiastic often form romantic and extravagant notions of distant countries; this ought to be particularly guarded against, or it will assuredly end in disappointment and vexation. There is no perfect Paradise to be seen on earth—there is no country, however fine and prosperous, without a drawback, nor will there be discovered any country, however forbidding, entirely destitute of attraction."—*Pickering's Guide.*

worse off would they be if shipwrecked—if obliged to take to the boat when far from land. The provisions and water may not be so good or fresh as they have been used to, but how greatly more serious would it be if they were put on short allowance, as is sometimes obliged to be done at sea, or starving in an open boat, with the prospect of death—straining their eyes for a sail, and fancying every dark cloud on the horizon to be land, but discovering it at last to be only Cape Fly-away!

The following is an extract of a letter from Sydney in New South Wales, written by an artizan who lately emigrated from Leeds; the reading of which ought to make the settler in Canada glad that neither himself nor his family are ever likely to be exposed to what must render even the most delightful country an abomination to live in. Many a one is discontented, partly because he does not know how far better he is situated than thousands, who, perhaps, submit to their privations and disadvantages with more resignation, and even cheerfulness, than himself:—

"Rents are uncommonly high; a house such as I could get at Leeds for £5 a year, would here let for £20. The place I now occupy with my family has two rooms, six yards by three, is so low that you can only stand upright in the part where the door is, and for this I pay 6s. per week. Wood for fuel is 4s. a cart load, one of which I burn weekly. Water is carried about the streets in puncheons, and sold for one penny a bucket, so that the water costs you as much as your firing. I can assure you that both I and my wife have wished a thousand times that we were only once back again. The abominable wickedness of this country is so great that we dread for the morals of our children. The women, taken generally, are drunken debauched characters. Such is the state of religion here that the most horrid curses and most debauched speeches are the only prayers offered up morning, noon, or evening. Daily 30 or 40 wretches, chained or handcuffed in a gang, are tried in the Criminal Court, for the most desperate offences; and not a Criminal Court, which is held quarterly, but a dozen or twenty are sentenced to death, and others sent to the penal settlements."

APPENDIX.

MONEY MATTERS.

In arranging for carrying money abroad, the intending Emigrant will have to consider what is the safest and most profitable way of doing this.

With the most numerous class, their money will be easily taken with them without much trouble beyond keeping it safe under lock and key, and the poor man's little store is as important and as deserving of care, in his own estimation, as the thousands of the rich man are to *him*. With those who have only small sums, *gold* seems to be the most profitable manner of transference, but then it is particularly tempting to fellow-passengers and others who may have an opportunity of cultivating an acquaintance with it, and when once out of its owner's strong box, without permission, it may not be possible to recognise one's own Sovereigns, however often they may have been gazed upon. Steerage passengers are particularly exposed to depredations, and the same have happened even in the cabin.

Bank Bills on London, or orders on some Bank of the country in prospect, lie in less room; are more portable even than gold; and can be known again at a glance, or traced, and payment of them may be stopped at their final destination, and a second set may be procured, if necessary, on application to the Bank from which the first was got. Gold may be lost by shipwreck, in which way, although its owner may certainly be lost too, yet his heirs at home may be able to recover the value which he has paid for his bills. It would be running too great a risk to take any large sum in gold or silver, and when this precious metal has been exchanged for paper, the full value may be transferred to the latter.

Bills should be taken at ten days *after sight;* that is, after the day on which they are presented, in order to fit them for the market, as it preserves the recourse, and renders them negotiable. These the emigrant will procure at any of the Banks.

Although the Bank Notes in America, or Bank Bills as they are called there, are all in dollars, (in 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 "dollar bills") the accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence, *Halifax currency*, differing from the pounds, shillings, and pence *sterling*, in the proportion of 10 to 9—: thus £10 Halifax currency, is only equal to £9 sterling; so that for £100 sterling, £111 1-9th Halifax currency may be procured, besides the current premium given for Bills on London at the

time, according to the rate of exchange, which varies from 5 to 10, and sometimes 15 per cent. If orders are taken on Quebec or Montreal, care must be had to secure both these advantages.

Letters of Credit on the Bank at Montreal, and on New York, are issued by the British Linen Company, at their Head Office in Edinburgh, and at their Branches in the provincial towns. If desired, every facility will be given, and without expense, by the Bank of Montreal, to the transmission of the sums specified in the credits on Montreal, into the interior of Canada, where the Bank of Montreal have numerous agencies, at any of which the credits may be rendered available, particularly at Kingston, York, Cobourg, Niagara, Belleville, Perth, Hamilton, Dundas, Prescot, and Brockville. These credits will also be paid at Quebec.

It appears from M'Grigor's account of the Banking system in the United States of America* and in Canada, that the Banks there are not so firmly founded as in this country, and bankruptcy is more frequent. "A new Banking Company," he says, "has been incorporated at Kingston, with a nominal capital of £100,000, and allowed to commence when £10,000, are paid in; and to lend money on landed property; the latter measure may induce many an independent farmer to borrow money to invest in speculations, which generally end in the ejectment of families from their houses, and from the lands which hard labour and economy enabled them to render productive." *Speculations* on borrowed money are always hazardous, and ought never to be attempted by any who are not thoroughly acquainted with the country, and what they are about. *Slow and sure*, ought to be the motto of every new settler, even although he may have an old head on his shoulders which he has brought from the mother country, full of wisdom in his own opinion. Brother Jonathan is a sharp hand to have any dealings with, and he has been always used to consider every thing in its relative importance to a *dollar*; which word comes the readiest to him in all his vocabulary, and is always uppermost in his thoughts.

No. II.

Various Names applied to local appearances, or peculiarities, are current in the common language of the Americans, and introduced sometimes into books, without explanation:—the following are given as explained by Mr. M'Grigor.

Vaults are deep glens, or valleys in the forests.

Caraboo plains, are lands formerly laid waste by fire, or that,

* See No. V. of this Appendix.

from some natural cause, produce little wood. They are also called *barrens*, and are frequented by the Moose and Caraboo.

Cedar Swamps, are deep mossy bogs, soft and spungy below, with a coating sufficiently firm to uphold small cedar, or fir trees, or shrubs. Such lands are difficult, almost incapable of culture.

Buffalo or *Deer Licks*, are marshes on low level grounds, over which salt springs flow, and to which Buffalo and Deer resort, to lick the salt which adheres to shrubs or small trees.

Prairies are lands on which, from being overflowed during spring and fall, the growth of trees is prevented.

Intervales or *Bottoms*, are alluvial lands, along the rivers or lakes.

Mammoth Caves, are *Dens* in which skeletons of the Mammoth have been found. (These must have been prodigious animals of the world before the Flood.)

Rattlesnake Dens are caverns in the basins of the Ohio and Missisippi, in which myriads of living rattlesnakes are said to abound, tangled among each other. Of this circumstance I know nothing, but the common report; although I have heard the Backwoodsmen swear it was true.

Blazes are marks on the sides of trees, by chipping a small slice off with an axe, and continued in a line through a forest, for the guidance of travellers where there are no roads.

Sugarie, is a plot of forest lands in which maple trees abound, and where sugar is made from the sap.

"The word *Autumn*, in this country, is *the Fall*—a term happily expressive of the fate of the leaves, and worthy, perhaps of poetical, if not of vulgar adoption. Why, if the Spring be the rise of the year, should we not apply an equally descriptive expression to the period when the law of nature, that all things on earth must droop and perish, is urged in such impressive language upon our thoughts."—*(Capt. Hall's North America.)*

A span of horses. Two horses harnessed abreast are called *a span*.

Concession-lines are those on which posts are fixed, to number the Lots of the Townships.

Bitters, any kind of liquor taken in a morning, ostensibly for procuring an appetite.

Egg nog, or, as Jonathan terms it, *flip*, consists of eggs and sugar beat up together, to which is added a little water or milk, and as much spirits as will be equal to a quarter of the whole. This is a common treat among the Canadians.—*(M'Grigor.)*

"*Tree-to*"—an American verb, active, signifying to make any animal take to a tree.

Rare, is applied by the Americans to meat which is what we would call rather *underdone*, and is not intended as a corruption of *raw*, as we might suppose it to be. It is a word also which is beginning to be adopted in this country.

No. III.

A List of Works, relative to the United States, and to the Canadas. Those marked with a Star* are particularly recommended to Emigrants.

Travels in America, in the years 1827-8, by Captain Hall, R. N. 3 vols. *The statements in this Work are many of them of a very important nature, but some parts relative to Canada are now rather out of date, and many of the Author's observations have occasioned much controversy; being denied by the Americans, and the accuracy of a few of them questioned even by later British travellers of credit.*

British America, by John M'Grigor, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1833. *Including an account of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the adjacent Islands and Coasts, with their respective Histories, entering very minutely into Statistical details.*

Forest Scenes and Incidents, in the wilds of North America, by George Head, Esq. *A very amusing volume of the Author's adventures there, principally in winter.* 1829.

* Statistical Sketches of Upper Canada, for the use of Emigrants, by a Backwoodsman—1833. *An extremely clever and useful performance on a small scale.*

* Practical Notes made during a Tour in Canada, by Adam Fergusson of Woodhill—1832. *Originally published in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture. A highly valuable book for Emigrants. A continuation, or notes made during a residence in Canada, in* 1833, *is now added, with a large Map of Canada, being by far the best yet published.*

Hints to Emigrants, by the Rev. Wm. Bell, 12mo.

The British Dominions in North America, by Joseph Bouchette, Esq. 2 vols. 4to. with plates. *Comprising a great body of Information, but in an expensive form.*

* The Emigrant's Directory and Guide to obtain lands, and effect a settlement in the Canadas, by F. Evans, late agent for the Eastern Township. *Generally useful, and especially so to Farmers.*

Six Months in America, by G. T. Vigne, Barrister at Law, 2 vols. 8vo.—1832. *An extensive Tour in the States and in the Canadas.*

* Hints on Emigration to Upper Canada, by Martin Doyle, with a Map. *A cheap and comprehensive guide to the Emigrant.*

* The Emigrant's Friend; a complete Manual of plain practical directions, drawn up for the benefit of persons Emigrating to North America, by Ellick Rosier, 1833. *Much in a small compass, still cheaper than the last.*

Wiltshire Letters.

* Authentic Letters from Upper Canada, with an account of Canadian Field Sports, by T. W. Magrath, Esq. 1833. *An excellent and practically useful manual for settlers.*

* Chambers's Information for the People, No. I. treats of Emigration to Canada.

* No. IV. of the same, treats of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and the Canadas.

* No. V. treats of Emigration to the United States.

* No. X. treats of Emigration to New South Wales.

* No. XII. is a general account of the United States.

* No. XIV. treats of Emigration to Van Diemen's Land. *These six Treatises, which may be all purchased for less than a shilling, afford both information and amusement to the Emigrant, and are wonderful instances of the perfection to which cheap Literature is brought.*

* Pickering's Emigrant's Guide to Canada—1832. *Contains much that is amusing and useful.*

* A Guide to the Canadas, by Andrew Picken. "*The object of this Work;*" it is said, "*is to present, in a condensed form, for the use of Settlers, Emigrants, and Tourists, the most correct, varied, and complete information, which has yet been published on these two interesting countries.*"

The Emi[illegible]t's Pocket Companion, by R. Mudie. *This is a very desira[illegible]ok for the Library of an Emigrant, but although a new edition has been published, in 1834, the Work does not give the latest information on the state of the country.*

No. IV.—Drawbacks.

On many articles manufactured in Britain, on which a duty to Government has been paid, and on others which have paid a duty on importation, there is a drawback allowed (or a return of the duty in whole or in part) on their being exported. Some people who hear of this, but who are not much acquainted with Custom-House business, are apt, as in the case of the writer of the letter to which this note refers, to imagine that on silver plate, &c. taken abroad by an emigrant, that a return of duty will be paid, worth looking after, but it will be found, on inquiry, that there is more trouble than profit in emigrants attempting to make money in this way. The drawback, on silver plate, varies from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per oz., according to the period at which it has been made, and *it must not have been in use*, but be exported as merchandize; and on all plate exported there is a duty of 10s. per £100 value, which would have to be deducted from the drawback.

Plate, to have any duty returned, must be proved to have had duty paid on it by passing through Goldsmith's Hall in London, which the plate made in the provinces seldom does. The time

also must be established when the duty was paid. Next, if duty is returned on it, a Bond must be entered into, that it shall not be relanded, and this costs 5s.

When new Books are exported, a drawback will be given of the duty which has been paid on the paper, but except in the case of large exports these things are not worth an Emigrant's trouble.

Extract of a Letter from New York, of date the 16th Feb. 1834, exemplifying the danger in Emigrants at present trusting to the Paper Money of the United States.

THE purpose of my writing you is to say that we are all in a dreadful panic here, ruin and bankruptcy being the order of the day. I have been induced to write you in case you might have changed your mind, and come out during this spring. This sudden change, from a state of great apparent prosperity to one of ruin, is solely owing to the unalterable determination of General Jackson to wind up the United States Bank. The Senate and House of Representatives have been debating about the removal of the Revenue deposits from the Bank of the United States almost daily ever since they assembled three months ago, and have not yet come to any decision. The failures here are very heavy, particularly those of S. & M. Allen, for 8 millions of dollars; Nivens & Co. for 4 millions; Bucknor about the same; Shipman & Corning more than 1 million—all these gentlemen are Brokers and private Bankers. The failures likewise among the merchants are numerous and heavy, generally not less than 2, and many of them from 6 to 800,000 dollars. The affairs of the Allen's have been investigated by Mr. Lee, the Mayor, and several other gentlemen, who have signed a certificate declaring that after making every allowance for bad and doubtful debts, they will have a surplus of at least half a million of dollars, after paying all claims in full. I believe almost the whole of the other houses which have failed, and those which are daily expected to fail, are nearly in the same condition. The Messrs. Delaplaine who have come down for 7 or 800,000 dollars have shewn a great surplus of real property. The failures in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and other towns on the sea-board are immense;

nor have the inland towns escaped the general panic. Mr. Knower, president of one of the Albany Banks has failed for a large amount; also the Governor of this State, and it is reported here that Mr. ———, the ——— has indorsed 50,000 dollars of his paper which he is unable to pay. Several of the Banks have failed, and a few more are doubted. Amongst those who have come down are, the Washington Bank at Hackensack, New Jersey, and the Bank of West Chester in this neighbourhood. About fourteen days ago a deputation of twelve gentlemen went from this city to Washington, having been deputed by a General Meeting, with memorials to both Houses, and to represent to the President the state of affairs here. They were introduced to him, accompanied by three of the City Members; after hearing the object of their mission, he declared that ten thousand Spanish inquisitors should not compel him to sign a Bill incorporating the Bank of the United States. "Never," said he "will I sign such an act, while my name is Andrew Jackson; it is a contest between the Bank and the liberty of the world." The deputation from Philadelphia was not so well received as that of New York. The president of the Girard Bank told the General that if the run for specie continued, it would be impossible for them to meet it. The General said; "What will you do then?" The Banker replied, they must stop. Then said the General, "go home as quickly as possible—stop and be d——."

This ruinous and disagreeable state of things has arisen from three causes; first, from the evils of Banking and Paper Money. Here we have little or nothing but worthless paper; the gold and silver coinage of the States, in addition to the silver dollars, would afford an abundant supply of metallic currency, but the truth is, it is seldom or ever seen, but in sums not exceeding half a dollar and under.

The whole of the Banks in this State, and in almost all the other States, issue paper in abundance, beginning at one dollar, and ending at 1,000 dollars. The second cause is the Bank winding up, and drawing in its notes, heavy discounts, &c. These generally amounted from 60 to 80 millions of dollars, which is as much money taken away from the merchants and mechanics. The third cause is the payment of all duties in cash. In the Bill for the adjustment of the Tariff last year, Mr. Clay inserted a clause, com-

pelling the merchants to pay the duties in cash. Formerly they granted bond, and received 12 months' credit, which was, in fact, the creating of a handsome capital to all those who could muster a few friends, and find security to the Collector of Customs. Thus, the duty bonds of last year are falling due, in addition to the prompt payment of duties on all goods presently wanted. This necessarily makes the pressure much more severe.

I would therefore strongly recommend to all those who may intend coming here—(farmers and mechanics who may purpose to go Westward, excepted) to give up the idea for the present, and stay at home until things come round. There are several thousand mechanics thrown out of employment during the last six weeks, and many of the emigrants who have come out lately, can find nothing to do.

Emigrants will see from the above, that the States are not eligible for them at present, and the letter proves decidedly the advantages which Canada possesses over Yankee-land. The credit of the Bank of Montreal, and of the Canada Company, not being operated on by the same causes which now so distress the credit of the States, cannot be any wise affected. Capitalists, great and small, will find their funds more valuable than before this state of things took place.—Ed.

ERRATUM.

Page 56, line 7th from the bottom, *for* 1½ inch rod, *read* ½ inch rod. The extra link to be 3½ inches long.

Page 130, first line, *for* Prussian, *read* Russian.

D. Chalmers & Co. Printers,
Aberdeen.

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